FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 237 *8 December 1973*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Opens Hospital, Visits Fedayeen in Al-'Urqub A 1
Formation of Palestinian Government in Exile Predicted A 2
[AD-DUSTUR 8 Dec]
PLO's Abu Mayzar: Provisional Government Is Out of Question A 2
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 6 Dec]
PNC's Al-Fahum on PLO-Jordanian Dialog, Resistance Unity A 4
Statement to Kuwait Paper A 4
Interview With Syria's ATH-THAWRAH [6 Dec] A 5
West Bank Mayor Rejects Egyptian Initiatives, Supports PLO A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Kuwaiti Crown Prince, Delegation for Talks C 1

KUWAIT

Significance of Prime Minister's Gulf Tour Assessed C 1
[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 30 Nov]
Oil Minister Explains Purpose of Saudi Arabian Visit C 2
[AS-SIYASAH 6 Dec]
U.S. Cannot Stop Oil Price Rises or Affect OPEC Unity C 2
[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 2 Dec]

SAUDI ARABIA

Senator Byrd Stresses U.S.-Saudi Ties at End of Visit C 3
Saudi Ambassador Meets With Egyptian Foreign Minister C 4
Dialog on European-Arab Cooperation Reviewed C 4

UAE

Eritrean Liberation Front Delegation Arrives on Visit C 5

YEMEN--YAR

President Returns From Official Visit to UAE C 5
Joint Statement Issued C 5

EGYPT

As-Sadat Comments on Khalil-Dayan Meeting, Vance Visit D 1
Optimism on Peace Talks D 2
Prime Minister Denies He Will Meet With Dayan D 2
Ghali Meets With Bulgarian Ambassador D 3
Envoy, Staff Leave Cairo D 3

Ghali Discusses W. Bank, Gaza Withdrawal on Paris Radio D 3
3d Field Army Holds Rocket Artillery Exercise D 4
Al-Jamasi Reportedly Hospitalized Following Heart Attack [Jerusalem] D 5

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Urges Consideration of Pan-Arab Commitment E 1
Cuban Official Leaves After Signing Construction Contract E 1
Planning Minister Leaves for Moscow Visit E 1
Ecuadorian Official Leaves Baghdad Following Visit E 1

JORDAN

Implications of Begin's Statement on Self-Rule Considered F 1
Sharif Sharaf Returns From Libya, Makes Statement F 1

LEBANON

Voice of Lebanon Reports Sniping in Beirut G 1
Voice of Lebanon Reports Demonstrations, Strikes in North G 1
Fu'ad Butrus Answers Questions on Situation in South G 1
Further Details G 2
Al-Huss Meets With U.S. Ambassador Dean G 2
Former Prime Minister Interviewed by Jordanian Daily [AR-RA'Y 8 Dec] G 3

SYRIA

President al-Asad Receives U.S. Senator Byrd for Talks H 1
Byrd Departs for Ankara H 1
Iraqi Minister Receives Syrian Commerce Delegation H 1
Iraqi RCC Member Tariq 'Aziz Leaves Damascus for Baghdad H 1
Bulgarian Parliamentarian Departs Following Visit H 2
USSR Reportedly Rejects Syria's Nuclear Arms Request H 2
AL-BA'TH Comments on Vance's Upcoming Mideast Tour H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Boumediene Message Deplores Attempts To Stop UN Discussion of Sahara [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 29 Nov] I 1
Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam Arrives in Algiers I 3
Weekly Says Country's Revolution Passed Point of No Return I 3

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Calls for Elimination of Exploitation in Trade I 3
Poland's Jablonski Cables Greetings on Leaving Libya I 5

MOROCCO

Soviet Minister Attends Meeting on Fishing Industry I 5
Boucetta: Moroccan Nature of Sahara Is 'Irreversible' [Casablanca LE MATIN 28 Nov] I 6

SUDAN

President Numayri Sends Message to Ceausescu I 7

TUNISIA

Paper Sees Little Hope in Vance's Middle East Trip I 7
Paper Views Ties With U.S. on Eve of Nouira Washington Visit I 7
[Tunis L'ACTION 29 Nov]

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO Claims 90 Moroccans Killed in Recent Fighting I 8

ISRAEL

Begin Holds Press Conference Before Leaving for Oslo N 1
Dayan Tells Swiss Media There Will Be No Meeting N 3
Further Dayan Remarks N 4
MK Arens Urges Changes in Peace Treaty N 4
Rabin Makes Proposals on Peace Negotiations N 5
Labor Party Approves of Peace Treaty With Reservations N 5
HA'AREZ on Jordanian Attitude Toward Autonomy [7 Dec] N 6
Liberals Uphold Government's Economic Policy N 9
Government Margin on Knesset Proposal Hangs on One Vote N 9
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 7 Dec]
Wermos Says MAFDAL is Disappointed With Government [HA'AREZ 7 Dec] N 10
Minister Sharon Interviewed on Settlements N 11
IDF To Continue Relocating Some Negev Bedouins N 12
Nizzana District Settlements May Not Be Set Up N 12

IRAN

About 50 Human Rights Activists Arrested R 1
Prime Minister Azhari Addresses Senate Session R 1
Ayatollah Khomeyni Rejects French Government's Moderation Plea R 6
Khomeyni Hopes Shah Will Fall Without Armed Struggle R 6
[Lisbon EXPRESSO 30 Nov]
Shah Cancels Azarbayjan Liberation Day Ceremonies R 8
New Under Secretaries Introduced to Shah R 8
More Officials R 8
Security Officers Discover Hideout for Printing, Recording R 8
Curfew Imposed in Ahvaz 7 December R 9
Religious Ceremonies Organized in Khuzestan R 9
Tehran Military Governorate Issues Communique on Hostile Propaganda R 9
Karaj Governorate Issues Communique on Disturbances R 10
Tehran Notes Irreligious Aims of Opposition R 11
Tehran Appeals for Opportunity To Solve Problems R 11

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Taraki Addresses Khalqi Youth Organization Delegation S 1

BANGLADESH

AFP: 12 Opposition Parties To Boycott Elections S 3

INDIA

Vajpayee on Mineral Deposits in Pakistan-Held Kashmir	S 4
Police Break Up Protest in Indian-Held Kashmir	S 4
Gandhi Testifies Before Court on Shah Commission Case	S 5
Parliament Informed of Threat to Desai's Life	S 5
Charan Singh Rules Out Rejoining Cabinet	S 5
Parliament Debates Speech by Ambassador to U.S.	S 6

PAKISTAN

Agha Shahi Regrets Vajpayee Remarks on Kashmir	S 6
Spokesman Scores Vajpayee Comment on U.S. Plane Deal	S 7
Editor of Weekly VIEWPOINT Arrested in Lahore	S 7

'ARAFAT OPENS HOSPITAL, VISITS FEDAYEEN IN AL-'URQUB

JN071525Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1415 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, opened Martyr Kamal 'Adwan Hospital in the [Lebanese province of] Al-Biqa'.

Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech at the opening ceremony in which he said that the opening of the hospital is of great significance, as it coincides with the anniversary of the birth of Kamal Junblatt, the martyr of Lebanon, Palestine, the Arab nation and the whole of mankind. Junblatt was martyred defending the Palestinian revolution.

Brother Abu 'Ammar praised the cohesion between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement, saying: When the wolves charged in large numbers, the Lebanese said our arms and hearts are open to the Palestinian revolution.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that no matter how Israel tries to turn the isolationist forces into another Israel, the cohesion between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement will foil such plans.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about the Camp David results and the conferences of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which have proved to As-Sadat, imperialism and Zionism that the Arab nation can unite without As-Sadat and can challenge all plots.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that construction of the hospital in Al-Biqa' proves that the plot in Lebanon will not succeed and that Lebanon will remain Arab despite all plots and Israel's efforts to turn the isolationist forces into another Israel in the region. Brother 'Abu 'Ammar added: This region, in which our forefathers are buried and in which Kamal Junblatt, Kamal 'Adwan and Kamal Nasir fell, will witness more cohesion and will strengthen the will of the Arab nation. This cohesion will find support in Damascus, Tripoli and Baghdad. We must face the challenges threatening our nation and peoples. The battle is one of national existence--of whether or not we will continue to exist--because Israel aspires to exploit the waters of the Nile and the Euphrates. The Israelis are now demanding a share in the Nile waters. The empire of which Begin is dreaming will be wrecked on the spearheads of the Lebanese people and the Palestinian, Syrian and Iraqi revolutions.

After the opening ceremony, brother Abu 'Ammar went to the Al-'Urqub area on an inspection tour of the Palestinian revolution forces there. He visited the headquarters of the Second Battalion of the Al-Yarmuk, accompanied by Col Abu Musa and Col Abu Khalid Yasin, commander of the Al-Yarmuk forces. The borther commander-in-chief was warmly received by the commander, the officers and men of the Second Battalion. Afterwards, the brother commander-in-chief visited the forces in their bases and positions, discussed the situation in the area with them and answered their questions.

Later the brother commander-in-chief visited the headquarters of the Al-Karamah forces. He was received by the commanders and officers, and discussed the area's political situation and developments in the battle against capitulatory policy with them.

The officers and men of the Al-Karamah and Al-Yarmuk forces embraced their commander and assured him that their steadfastness will foil all plots against the revolution and our fighting people.

FORMATION OF PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE PREDICTED

JN080836Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Dec 78 pp 1, 15 JN

[Text] London--The London magazine ARAB MONTH has predicted that a Palestinian government in exile will be declared before the end of this month. The government will be based in Beirut, the magazine added.

In a lengthy article on the subject, ARAB MONTH reported that the formation of this government, which will include prominent Palestinian personalities, is aimed at thwarting U.S. disavowal of the PLO.

Algerian President Houari Boumediene, who first raised this point during the Damascus steadfastness conference in October, reminded the Palestinians of the Algerian precedence when the Algerians formed a government in exile and that this government had led negotiations with the French.

The magazine explains that the government will include personalities from the West Bank and Gaza and some PLO personalities as well. The magazine lists the names of Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department; Rashad ash-Shawwa, mayor of Gaza; and Dr Walid al-Khalidi, teacher of politics at the American University of Beirut, as candidates for the government in exile. The magazine believes that the delegation of the Palestinian government will be supported by the Arab countries, particularly Egypt, since the latter has always urged the Palestinians to adopt such a step.

ARAB MONTH adds that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has guaranteed President Carter's approval of this step. The magazine concludes by citing Arab circles as believing that the declaration of a Palestinian government in exile will deprive Israel of all pretexts for rejecting dialog with the Palestinians.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR: PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IS OUT OF QUESTION

LD071437Y London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Dec 78 pp 3, 10 LD

[Fawzi al-Asmar interview with 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member and official spokesman, in New York--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is today's Palestinian strategy toward Camp David?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the Camp David conference and the agreements it led to represent a serious turning point for the area in general and the Palestinian problem in particular, especially in view of the fact that the agreements and the conference, as a course of action, aimed at imposing a U.S.-Israeli solution on the area.

Realizing that we are a national liberation movement struggling for our rights, which have been recognized by the world community, and reflecting our people's determination to preserve their rights and gains, our first action has been to establish and consolidate national unity in the political and organizational fields. Agreement has been reached among all Palestinian resistance and political organizations on a unified political program that has been agreed upon by all the parties. This program will be put to the Palestine National Council (PNC) at its meeting on 15 January. Agreement has also been reached by the various resistence groups on an organizational program that will enhance their ability to meet the demands of the coming stage. On the other hand, the Palestinian revolution, with all its political, diplomatic and military means, will help the masses both inside and outside the occupied territories to resist the Camp David results, especially the self-rule plan.

[Question] What are the Palestinian moves in the Arab arena?

[Answer] In the Arab arena we are working for strengthening the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, of which the PLO is part and Syria is the main base. We are also seeking to strengthen the Syrian-Iraqi agreement, which is considered an important national achievement and which has insured strategic depth for the northern front as well as greater capacity in terms of manpower and economic and military resources. We also seek to strengthen the Arab solidarity that materialized at the Baghdad ninth Arab summit conference and in the resolutions adopted by it. We are further seeking to establish good relations with our sister Jordan, with which we have special relations, as Jordan represents the main gate to our occupied homeland. There are over 1 million Palestinians living in Jordan, and we share a common destiny with it.

[Question] How are relations with Jordan being developed?

[Answer] A dialog began last week between the Jordanian Government and a PLO delegation as a result of the meeting that took place at the Baghdad summit between brother Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn. On our part, we wish to improve relations with Jordan in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions, to which both we and Jordan are committed. These resolutions confirmed the Algiers and Rabat summit resolutions and the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, which include the right to return home, to self-determination and to establish an independent national state under the leadership of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

I would like to add that the Palestinian delegation's visit to Jordan represents a step toward improving relations. On our part we feel that such solidarity is a national duty at this stage. This stage demands great awareness and concentration on the positive aspects in inter-Arab relations in order to confront the Zionist-imperialist policies.

[Question] Currently there are rumors about the establishment of a Palestinian government in exile. In your capacity as official spokesman, what is the truth behind these rumors and what is your opinion on the matter?

[Answer] In fact, this question is continuously being brought up. I do not understand why it is brought up by the media. We in the PLO have an Executive Committee that emanates from the PNC and was elected by it. This committee exercises the full powers and responsibilities of a provisional government. The establishment of a government can happen once the liberation of the land is completed.

As a liberation organization, we enjoy all the privileges of a provisional government--full membership in the Arab League, full membership in the Organization of Islamic States, full membership in the nonalined movement and an observer membership of the United Nations and all its specialized agencies. Therefore, what is the point of establishing such a government, and what can it achieve if it is established? The establishment of a provisional government is out of the question.

[Question] Let's go back to the Camp David question. Do you believe that the Camp David resolutions will eventually produce anything positive for the Palestinians?

[Answer] I have already said clearly that Camp David, as a course of action, cannot lead to any positive results in regard to the Middle East crisis because the parties to Camp David reject, or act on the basis of their refusal to recognize, the objective facts of the Middle East crisis. Camp David is a wrong course and a wrong course cannot lead to peace.

[Question] What is the truth regarding rumors that there is a Palestinian-U.S. dialog?

[Answer] These rumors are absolutely not true, because the United States adopts a hostile attitude toward the PLO and refuses to recognize it or to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

We in the PLO do not believe in secret dialogs. If the United States wishes to deal with the PLO it must recognize it. There are no indications that it wishes to do so in the near future.

[Question] How then do you explain the contacts between some U.S. senators and the PLO, especially the meetings with Yasir 'Arafat?

[Answer] The meetings which these senators hold with brother Yasir 'Arafat and with other Palestinian leaders do not mean the existence of relations with the U.S. Government. Brother Yasir 'Arafat meets with those senators at their request, in order to explain the Palestinian viewpoint to them.

[Question] One of these senators (Paul Findley) attributed a statement to Yasir 'Arafat to the effect that he is ready to recognize the State of Israel in the event that a Palestinian state is established. To what extent is this report true?

[Answer] This statement was not directly made by brother Abu 'Ammar, it was a statement by one of the senators, which is clear from what has been published. I do not think that brother Yasir would make statements contrary to PNC resolutions, because he is one of the Palestinian officials most anxious to adhere to PNC resolutions.

The question of relations, contacts and dialog is frequently raised when the United States wants to test the Arab atmosphere and to facilitate the passage of new plans.

U.S. policy in the Middle East is now in a dilemma and is therefore spreading such rumors. The PLO stand is frank and clear. We are seeking to win the support of all countries and striving to obtain U.S. recognition of the Palestinian problem and of the rights of the Palestinian people and of their sole legitimate representative. We are doing so through our continuous struggle.

PNC'S AL-FAHUM ON PLO-JORDANIAN DIALOG, RESISTANCE UNITY

Statement to Kuwait Paper

JN050815Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait--Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC], in a statement to Kuwait's AL-'ANBA', has stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination between the PLO and Jordan. He also expressed the hope that current talks between them will lead to positive results.

On efforts to reunify the Palestinian resistance factions, Al-Fahum said that all the resistance factions have approved in principle the political program on unity.

This political program will be submitted to the PNC, which is scheduled to convene in Damascus in mid-January. Al-Fahum hoped this unity will be achieved, because it is a demand of the people and a strategic objective of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Interview with Syria's ATH-THAWRAH

JN0720015Y Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 6 Dec 78 p 3 JN

[Muhammad Zarruf interview with Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council Chairman, presumably in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpts] The relations linking the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples are special, as are the relations linking these two peoples with their brothers in Syria and Iraq. These relations are based on mutual history and geography and on the unity of destiny and future. Therefore, it is natural and essential for these relations to influence the PLO and Jordanian officials.

The Jordanian-Palestinian dialog is based on the following:

1. Adherence to the Arab summit conferences of Rabat and Baghdad and emphasis on the fact that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. There is also a complete commitment to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, to determine their future and to establish their own independent state on their national soil. The two sides have agreed on the importance of establishing relations between Jordan and a Palestinian state after and not before this state is established. [sentence as published]

2. The need to take action on the basis of the Baghdad Arab summit resolutions and to consider these resolutions as the practical alternative to the Camp David capitulatory resolutions; the Baghdad summit resolutions are the basis to which Jordan and the PLO will adhere in their future action in the Arab and international arenas.

3. Rejection of and resistance to the Camp David agreements and their effects, and joint action to foil the self-rule plot and to support the steadfastness of our people in the occupied homeland in all material and moral spheres.

[Question] After the first round of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialog ended, there was a lot of talk, comment and evaluation concerning this important political subject. It has been said that the two sides agreed to continue the dialog periodically and that they discussed information issues of mutual interest. It was agreed to deepen and develop the dialog in order to achieve its purpose quickly. What is your assessment of these developments? How do you view the Palestinian-Jordanian dialog?

[Answer] After agreement was reached about the bases of joint action between Jordan and the PLO--these bases were outlined in the phased political program, endorsed by all Palestinian resistance movement groups without exception, and to be submitted to the coming meeting of the Palestine National Council [PNC]--the two sides agreed to draw up programs for action steps between them, through continued dialog and through coordination between Jordan and the PLO with all Arab countries but Egypt. This coordination will be emphasized with Syria and Iraq, so as to implement the Baghdad summit resolutions on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels. On this basis, the two sides agreed to resume the dialog through the following joint committees: A political committee, an information committee, and a committee on support for the steadfastness of our Palestinian Arab people in the occupied lands. The work of these three committees will naturally deal with matters that require joint efforts and continued consultations.

[Question] It is said that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, will soon head a Palestinian delegation to Amman to complete the dialog with the Jordanian side. Is this true? When will the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog resume?

[Answer] It is natural and in harmony with the Baghdad summit resolutions and with the special relations linking the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples for brother Yasir 'Arafat to visit Jordan and meet with King Husayn. I believe that the anticipated visit and meeting will take place after the three joint committees I mentioned are formed. I hope this will take place in the very near future. In this respect, I would like to point out that agreement has been reached on the need to continue the dialog and that Jordan welcomes such visits.

[Question] What was the attitude of the Jordanian side during the talks you held in Amman?

[Answer] The talks between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides were characterized by frankness, objectivity and seriousness. The Jordanian side showed a positive spirit that enabled us to agree on bases and principles for cooperation in various fields. The joint statement issued at the end of the first round of the dialog reflects this serious, frank and positive spirit.

[Question] It seems that Israel insists on applying the autonomy plan in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It also seems that As-Sadat agrees with Israel. Do you believe that it is possible to thwart this grave conspiracy against the Palestinian people?

[Answer] Israel, the United States and the Egyptian regime are making every effort to apply self-rule or, as the Camp David agreements stipulated, "self-administration" to the people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. However, our people in the occupied land, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and Jerusalem have rejected these plans, because they perpetuate Zionist occupation and endow this occupation with international legitimacy. It is certain that through their sacrifices, our steadfast and struggling people will foil the conspiracy of self-rule.

Jordanian-Palestinian coordination in this respect constitutes an essential factor in thwarting the conspiracy of self-rule, bolstering the steadfastness of our kinfolk, and strengthening their resistance against the Zionist occupation and its liquidatory and expansionist schemes.

[Question] What is the current status of efforts being made to bring about national Palestinian unity--a matter which has become vital for the Palestinian resistance movement and its future on the Arab and international levels, as well for its ability to realize its specific phased objectives?

[Answer] After several sessions of constructive and democratic dialog, all the groups of the Palestinian resistance movement and the national Palestinian forces agreed, without exception, to realize national Palestinian unity in accordance with a political and organizational program approved by all. This program will become final after being submitted to the next PNC meeting.

As a matter of fact, relations among the factions of the resistance movement are comradely and militant. These relations will be defined within the framework of PLO institutions, such as the Executive Committee and the Central Council, so that everybody will share in the decisionmaking process, within the context of a democratic dialog.

I am confident that the relations among the various factions of the resistance movement will forge ahead, within the framework of the PLO, toward complete unity in various fields, particularly in the military, political, financial and information domains.

[Question] When and where in the Arab world will the PNC meet?

[Answer] At the Palestinian Central Council meeting held in Damascus on 23 November, it was agreed that the fourth session of the PNC would be held in Damascus on 15 January 1979. This is a date agreed upon by all the Palestinians.

[Question] Israel and the United States are currently talking a lot about a new plan to "resettle" the Palestinians in southern Lebanon. How do you view this matter? Is there any connection between this plan and the self-rule plan in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

[Answer] The Camp David agreements, which ignore the Palestinian people's unity everywhere--whether inside or outside the occupied land--indirectly mean the "resettling" of Palestinians or the creation of substitute homelands for them. However, the PLO's phased political program, which was approved by all factions of the Palestinian resistance movement without exception, confirms our people's categorical and firm rejection of "resettlement" schemes and a substitute homeland. Under no circumstances can our people accept a substitute to Palestine, its homeland.

WEST BANK MAYOR REJECTS EGYPTIAN INITIATIVES, SUPPORTS PLO

LD061112Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Amin Shihadah, mayor of Bi'r Zayt in the occupied West Bank, in a statement published here today, affirmed that all West Bank mayors agree that they have no authority to represent the Palestinian people, because "three-quarters" of these people are to be found abroad and they have legal right to the occupied land. He told AL-QABAS that because of this, the PLO is the one that can represent all sections of these people. Shihadah stressed that inhabitants of the occupied land categorically and collectively reject the initiative of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, starting with his visit to Jerusalem up to the Camp David agreements and the Washington talks. He said that inhabitants of the occupied land have sufficient awareness to foil anything conflicting with the national interest.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES KUWAITI CROWN PRINCE, DELEGATION FOR TALKS

JN080853Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 8 December--This morning Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, and the accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah and Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah.

His highness the amir and the Kuwaiti crown prince then held a closed session in which they reviewed bilateral relations.

KUWAIT

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRIME MINISTER'S GULF TOUR ASSESSED

LD071529Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 30 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Gulf Tour to Face Challenges"]

[Excerpt] On Saturday his excellency the crown prince and the prime minister will begin a tour of the sisterly gulf states at a time when the area is the target of successive threats that endanger its security and stability.

It is hoped that this visit will lead to results consistent with facing the dangers threatening us all and to consolidation of cooperation leading to joint policies and projects that will be beneficial to all the peoples of the area.

We are confident that our brothers in the gulf countries realize, just as Kuwait realizes, the importance of such cooperation in bolstering the principles and policies in which we all believe and which we are striving to translate into tangible facts in our daily life.

Nevertheless, we do not belittle the problems that still hinder us in developing joint cooperation and in reaching even minimal agreement on views regarding problems and issues threatening the area and its people.

However, cause for optimism and for attaching great hopes that the visit will aid in achieving the lofty national objectives is that the brothers in the gulf are well aware of the host of challenges facing the area and the gravity of foreign designs to harm us, designs that are evident in the events which have been taking place on the other side of the gulf for some time.

The difficult time that the friendly Iranian people are experiencing and the interference in their internal affairs by the two superpowers should prompt us to learn a lesson from them and, therefore, to hasten in overcoming our sensitivities to settle differences over borders and other questions, and to extend bridges of political, economic, cultural and information cooperation for the satisfaction of our people's ambitions and aspirations for unity, progress and stability.

The current stormy developments in Iran should strengthen our desire to achieve agreement and understanding and to overcome all the difficulties preventing implementation of agreements that have remained unimplemented due to certain sensitivities and extraordinary circumstances which, we believe, the nature of the present stage should prompt us to overcome.

OIL MINISTER EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF SAUDI ARABIAN VISIT

LD071613Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Dec 78 p 6 LD

[Text] Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah has affirmed following his return from Saudi Arabia the day before yesterday that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have agreed that all OPEC member states should seek to adopt unified decisions within the organization.

Shaykh 'Ali said that the purpose of his visit was not to agree on a certain figure for oil price increases, because this matter is to be discussed by OPEC ministers at the forthcoming OPEC conference in Abu Dhabi on 16 December. He said that his talks in Riyadh dealt only with the need to put forth efforts to reach a unanimous OPEC decision. The oil minister ruled out the possibility of disagreement within OPEC and said that he can see no reason for the 13 OPEC member states not to stand united.

OPEC, he added, has held more than 52 meetings, with a unanimous decisions rate of 98 percent. We differed at only one meeting, and only for a short period of time, he said.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa left for Riyadh the day before yesterday, when he was summoned by His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, who is currently visiting the sister kingdom.

U.S. CANNOT STOP OIL PRICE RISES OR AFFECT OPEC UNITY

LD071611Y Kuwait AR- RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 2 Dec 78 pp 1, 19 LD

[Editorial: "The Bogey of Substitute Energy and Oil Prices"]

[Text] During his recent tour of the gulf states, U. S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told officials of the states he visited that if the increase in oil prices OPEC intends to approve is more than 10 percent the world economy could not bear it and it would create risks of inflation and recession.

This means that although Washington admits the need to increase oil prices, which have been frozen for 2 years causing most OPEC countries to suffer a serious drop in their incomes, it nevertheless wants an indirect role in determining prices of a commodity over which it believes it has a trusteeship--and without regard to the sovereignty of these countries, which are the real owners of this commodity and which alone have the right to decide upon whatever agrees with their interests and their own peoples' aspirations and ambitions.

We know in advance that the United States, as a major power with its own interests does not care to know, for example, that the OPEC countries need to increase prices by 13 percent this year if they are to compensate for losses sustained in selling their oil.

The United States also does not care to know that inflation and the decline of the dollar has enabled Japan, a consumer of gulf oil, to pay 40 percent less than it paid in 1976 for the oil it consumes.

The United States does not want to realize that, on the basis of data available both to it and to us, OPEC's general balance of payments in the past 2 years has dropped substantially, seriously affecting development programs and plans in some member-states.

Despite its knowledge of these facts, the United States wants an effective say in the process of adopting a decision to increase oil prices, at a time when it is blindly and heedlessly moving on its plans to impose a peace settlement, though the area's peoples have clearly expressed their views and rejected it, both as a whole and in detail.

In fact, this contradiction in U.S. policy stands is coupled with a misconception to match. U.S. officials continue to imagine that the game of searching for energy substitutes can be used forever as a means to exert pressure and to keep the sword hanging over the oil producing countries' heads, to keep their oil prices to the minimum level acceptable to the United States and its partners in the industrial camp--contrary to the interests of these countries' peoples and their prosperity and well-being.

Contrary to what some may believe, the oil-producing countries would welcome the discovery of substitute resources, so that they could preserve their wealth underground as long as possible rather than doubling oil revenues that would lose much of their value and purchasing power as a result of inflation and the current decline of the dollar.

If the United States wants to be heard in the matter of world economic development, it must first remedy its own currency, whose ailment has become almost chronic, before acting as the master to be obeyed by others. What we say about oil and prices also applies to politics. Any incorrect U.S. measure in the Middle East would affect U.S. presence and interests in this area and, consequently, would pose a real danger to these interests in the gulf. No world regime can separate its interests and its carefully prepared game to achieve gains and interests, especially when the matter concerns the two superpowers, Washington and Moscow.

If Washington is hoping for a new division in OPEC as a result of its unwelcome interference in the question of prices, we would like to assure the United States that prices will not remain frozen and OPEC will remain united and even stronger, more cohesive and more capable of influencing the world economic balance.

SAUDI ARABIA

SENATOR BYRD STRESSES U.S.-SAUDI TIES AT END OF VISIT

ID072328Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Dec 78 ID

[Excerpts] U.S. Senator Robert Byrd, personal envoy of President Jimmy Carter, stressed that the U.S.-Saudi relations of friendship are constant and remain strong, in fact much stronger than ever. The senator said these relations are based on cooperation and mutual trust. The senator, in his statement before leaving the kingdom after a 2-day visit, expressed happiness at meeting King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who is in the best of health. He said: On behalf of the President and the American people, I wish his majesty lasting strength and health to match his guiding wisdom.

The majority leader in the U.S. Senate declared that his talks with leaders in the kingdom dealt with the question of peace in the Middle East, bilateral relations and common economic interests. He explained that President Carter, Congress and the American people are committed to the need to achieve a lasting peace in this vital region.

He pointed out that he will submit a detailed report to President Carter early next week about the results of his mission. In conclusion, he expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded him during his visit to the kingdom.

SAUDI AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

ID061522Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Cairo--The Saudi ambassador to Cairo, 'Abd ar-Rahman Abu al-Khayl, met today with Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian foreign affairs minister. The latest developments in the Middle East situation were discussed during the meeting. The Egyptian minister also reviewed current Middle East developments with the ambassadors to Cairo of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar today.

DIALOG ON EUROPEAN-ARAB COOPERATION REVIEWED

ID072338Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Dec 78 ID

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, meetings began in Damascus of the Arab side to the European-Arab dialog, in preparation for resuming the session of the permanent committee of the dialog next Saturday to examine obstacles facing Arab-European cooperation.

Although those concerned with the question of Arab-European dialog admit the existence of obstacles and the two sides' inability to find a basic formula to serve as a springboard for realizing the dialog's objectives, they are not pessimistic. Among the most important objectives is the establishment of cooperation between the Arab world and the countries of Western Europe on the basis of understanding the two sides' interests and developing them in parallel and complementary fashion, with neither side feeling unfairly treated; and although it is also admitted that no positive results have been achieved to date, there is no cause for pessimism or for the assertion that the dialog is a failure.

However, the debate process has become noticeably protracted, already lasting over 5 years. The actual commencement of the dialog came in the wake of the Arabs' use of oil as a strategic weapon in the October war in 1973 against the states that supported the enemy--Israel. The states that felt that they were harmed saw the need to recognize the justice of the Arab demands, especially the lawful rights of the Palestinian people.

But the West European states maintained a fluid attitude toward the Palestinian rights, except for France, which courageously and clearly declared its recognition of the lawful rights of the Palestinian people. After 5 years of Arab-European dialog, the results remain unsatisfactory, despite bilateral agreements reached between a number of Arab states and EEC countries, agreements which center on economic cooperation primarily serving the economic interests of EEC countries, which still refuse to link these interests with political matters. However, while the Arabs want political results linked to economic cooperation, the Europeans do not--a factor that continues to directly impede the process of attaining a satisfactory outcome. This is despite the existence of encouraging signs. But the process has already lasted long enough.

UAE

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN071355Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1310 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 December--A delegation representing the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front arrived in Abu Dhabi this morning on a visit to the UAE to last several days. The delegation is on a tour of several Arab countries, during which it has visited Algeria and Libya so far. During this visit, the Eritrean delegation will hold talks with UAE officials on the latest developments in Eritrea. After visiting the UAE, the delegation will visit Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq, and Egypt.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO UAE

JN071247Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpt] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and members of his delegation returned to San'a' at 1230 today from Abu Dhabi at the conclusion of his official visit to the UAE.

Joint Statement Issued

JN071301Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Text of joint YAR-UAE statement on President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's visit to the UAE 6-7 December 1978]

[Text] In response to an invitation from his brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, His Excellency Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the Yemeni Armed Forces, paid a visit to the UAE on 5-6 Muharram 1398 Hegira, corresponding to 6-7 December 1978.

He was accompanied on this visit by a high-level delegation. The two sides held talks that covered all fields of bilateral cooperation and discussed ways and means of strengthening and developing this cooperation. The two sides agreed to call a meeting of the joint coordination committee in San'a' during the first half of February 1979. His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and His Excellency President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih reviewed the Arab situation. They stressed the importance of exerting every effort to remove Arab differences and to bolster Arab solidarity.

His Excellency President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed profound thanks in his name and on behalf of his delegation for the warm hospitality and reception accorded them during this visit. He also expressed his gratitude for the UAE assistance to the YAR in various economic and social development fields. He wished the UAE people continued progress and prosperity under their wise national government, led by His highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan.

His Excellency President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, has extended an invitation to his brother His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to visit the YAR. His Highness graciously accepted the invitation to pay this visit at a date to be fixed later.

AS-SADAT COMMENTS ON KHALIL-DAYAN MEETING, VANCE VISIT

NC071628Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has continued his visit to Al-Minya Governorate for the second successive day amid a tumultuous popular welcome which the president was accorded today during his inspection of the food security projects, projects for the achievement of a green revolution and some related projects.

With great difficulty, the presidential motorcade made its way to Maqusah village, in which the president was imprisoned during his early youth in 1942. There are now an elementary school and a public garden in place of the concentration camp.

During his visit to the place where he was imprisoned some 35 years ago, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat expressed his delight while reminiscing over this period of his life and of Egypt's life in 1942, when he was arrested by the British authorities, not by the Egyptian Government, which then accepted the instructions of the British authorities.

The president said that he thanks God that he now sees Egypt forging ahead while it is erecting a lofty, noble edifice.

Concluding his statement, the president said: I will remain indebted as long as I live to my people and kinfolk in Al-Minya for this indescribable reception. I invoke God to make me successful so that I will be able to return something to this people who have overwhelmed me with their love.

As soon as the president left the village of Maqusah, he was surrounded by the correspondents of newspapers, foreign news agencies and world radio and television stations.

The president was asked about reports on the likelihood of a meeting between Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. The president answered: The prime minister contacted me. Before leaving Washington he also contacted Vice President Husni Mubarak. Dr Khalil spoke to Vice President Mubarak about the possibility of a meeting between him and Dayan. I do not object to this. If this meeting between the two men takes place, it will not be a secret meeting, it will be held publicly.

The president was asked whether the letter which Begin has sent is encouraging. He said: I have already said that we will postpone talking about this subject until Dr Mustafa Khalil and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrive. Then I will comment on this.

Concerning the resumption of the negotiations between the Egyptian and Israeli sides, the president said: Why don't you wait until the prime minister and Cyrus Vance arrive? He added: This phase is considered an important one.

The president concluded his statements, saying that he will meet Cyrus Vance next Sunday, when Vance arrives in Cairo, in the Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah resthouse.

The president's motorcade continued its progress through Al-Minya Governorate amid the cheers of the citizens, who had formed large crowds all along the roads. The citizens were cheering for the long life of the hero of peace and liberation. The president met with the political, popular and executive leaderships in the governorate.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Secretary General of the National Democratic Party Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, and the governor of Al-Minya. The president made a speech in which he spoke of Egypt's political situation from 1942, when he was in prison, until the present.

The president said: Egypt has made a great leap after enduring much in the past, either at the hands of the British colonialists, government house or the obnoxious party system.

The president pointed to the party men who ruled Egypt at that time. He said that some of them now want to take Egypt backward. The president said that it is for this reason that he went out to the political street so that Egypt's history will not be falsified again, as they previously falsified it.

The president then spoke of the new experiment which Egypt will wage beginning 1 January, when the powers of the president of the republic will be transferred to every governor in Egypt in a manner totally removed from the despicable centralization. The president noted that every governorate will rule itself by itself with the help of the local council on which all the governorate's villages will be represented.

President as-Sadat pointed to the emergence of the National Democratic Party. He said: By forming this party, I do not want to accede to a new authority. I am not as proud of the post of president of the republic as I am of the post of head of family. It is imperative to build a sound democracy. This will only be done through the expression of various views. If we differ, differences will serve the homeland's supreme interest and the achievement of prosperity for the popular base.

The president said in conclusion: The majority party has been formed so that it will represent Egypt's independence and its will. The National Democratic Party amounts to nothing more than the Egyptian people.

Optimism on Peace Talks

NC072000Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1943 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Al-Minya, 7 December--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has said that there are problems facing the talks between Egypt and Israel, but "we shall overcome them." His excellency said: I am an optimist by nature, and I am a believing peasant, and this makes me optimistic.

President as-Sadat said this in reply to a question by one of the journalists accompanying him during his tour today of the Al-Minya Governorate to inspect food security projects, about the future of the issue of peace and whether he was optimistic or pessimistic at this time.

PRIME MINISTER DENIES HE WILL MEET WITH DAYAN

NC072101Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Text] London, 7 December--Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil left London this evening for Paris at the conclusion of a 1-day visit to Britain in the course of his current European tour.

Dr Mustafa Khalil today met with British Prime Minister James Callaghan at the House of Commons.

Dr Mustafa Khalil stated that he and James Callaghan held a [word indistinct] and useful discussion, and that they discussed all aspects of the Middle East situation.

In a statement after his meeting with James Callaghan, the Egyptian prime minister expressed his appreciation for Callaghan's full understanding of the Middle East issue. He said that the comments made by the British prime minister during the discussion were useful.

Dr Mustafa Khalil expressed the belief that James Callaghan can play a constructive role in the issue. The Egyptian prime minister held a press conference at London airport before his departure in which he denied the possibility that he would meet with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. He said that no arrangements have been made, and he is going ahead with my tour [words indistinct].

Dr Mustafa Khalil described [words indistinct] with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, saying this meeting could be useful. He said that new ideas may be raised.

Dr Mustafa Khalil affirmed Egypt's position regarding the need for linkage between the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that Egypt is of the opinion that this linkage is the (?essence) of the issue, that Egypt cannot accept a separate settlement, and any agreement between Egypt and Israel must be part of the comprehensive settlement.

He added that Egypt is exerting efforts [words indistinct] for the achievement of comprehensive and [word indistinct] peace in the area.

GHALI MEETS WITH BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

NC071630Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1534 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 December--Georgi Vladikov, the Bulgarian ambassador in Cairo, expressed to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, during their meeting today, his thanks for the efforts and facilities which have been made to complete the arrangements for the departure of the Bulgarian Embassy staff. During this meeting they also discussed the special arrangements following the severance of diplomatic relations and the regulation of trade and consular relations, which have not been affected by the break in diplomatic relations between the two countires.

Envoy, Staff Leave Cairo

NC071934Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 December --The Bulgarian ambassador in Cairo, Georgi Vladikov, and the staff of the Bulgarian Embassy left Cairo this evening for Sofia on board a special Bulgarian aircraft.

GHALI DISCUSSES W. BANK, GAZA WITHDRAWAL ON PARIS RADIO

LD071650Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Butrus Ghali, Egyptian foreign minister, in an exclusive interview with Christian Billman, our special correspondent in the Middle East, lays the blame for the current Middle East impasse on the Israelis. Egypt rejects a separate peace and is negotiating only for a total solution.

[Ghali, in French--begin recording] What is blocking the negotiations for the moment is the Palestinian question. From the first days of the negotiations we raised the Palestinian problem and the need to establish a link between the agreement which was to be concluded between Egypt and Israel and the modalities which should take place on the West Bank and in Gaza.

The negotiations lasted (?some) weeks, and we reached a compromise which was proposed by the Americans, an exchange of letters, an exchange of identical letters--so it is another treaty, a complementary treaty.

In this exchange of letters between Israel and Egypt, it was noted that a month after the treaty was to be put into practice negotiations were to begin between Egypt and Israel in accordance with the Camp David agreement, (?with) Palestinians in the Egyptian delegation--Palestinians from Gaza or Palestinians from the West Bank--and that in the timetable the first date, 2 months after, and after a number of months [words indistinct] agreement, there should be elections. If the elections should result in the creation of a Palestinian authority, and as soon as this Palestinian authority has been constituted, this should mean abolition of the military regime, and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Palestinian territories so that they may be regrouped in certain areas or certain military bases.

The Israelis accepted the first date. I think that [words indistinct] which consists in beginning negotiations a month after the signing of the peace treaty, but they are still opposed to the second date and the third date--the second date being these elections, the third date being the end of the military regime and the departure of the Israeli troops. [end recording]

So negotiations have stopped for the moment, especially (?on) the problem of the exchange of letters between Egypt and Israel on the Palestinian problem.

3D FIELD ARMY HOLDS ROCKET ARTILLERY EXERCISE

NC071938Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Suez, 7 December--Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali today saw a live ammunition artillery exercise carried out by a section of the 3d Field Army. Field artillery, rocket artillery and modern Swingfire missiles developed by Egyptian designers were used in this exercise.

French-built Gazelle helicopters also participated in the exercise and played their role of reconnoitering, firing missiles and giving support to artillery units.

The 2 and 1/2 hour exercise was attended by Air Force Commander Maj Gen Mahmud Shakir 'Abd al-Mun'im, Chief of Logistics Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah, artillery specialization staff officers and senior commanders.

The artillery exercise included a clarification of the combat use of artillery in the course of battles and demonstrated the new concept of tank confrontation battles, illustrating the importance of the early determination of the size and strength of enemy units, demonstrating the use of "the fire direction battalion" in the battle, demonstrating aerial survey in terrain linkage by using helicopters and directing fire by means of airborne observers.

The exercise illustrated the extent of the close cooperation between the artillery units and the air force, which led to direct hits on specific targets.

The exercise also included a practical demonstration of the firing of missiles mounted on U.S.-built Jeeps, the firing of sophisticated rocket launchers using infrared guidance systems and the firing of (?Mulloka) missiles from Jeeps equipped with night visibility systems.

The rockets and artillery shells hit their targets with extreme precision, illustrating the high combat capability of the fighters.

Several missiles designed by Egyptian military designers were fired during the exercise. Improvements have been made in these missiles, increasing their efficiency. A flare missile with an illumination power of almost 500,000 watts was fired. This type of missile is useful in night operations. A number of other missiles were also fired. The Saqr factory of the Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO] contributed to the development of these missiles.

Following the conclusion of the exercise, the commander in chief of the armed forces made a speech in which he congratulated the artillery and air force men for their efforts in preparing for the exercise and for the advanced level which they attained during the exercise.

The commander in chief said: On this occasion, I am delighted to praise the method of research and application, particularly after the experience we acquired by waging the October War. We shed our blood in this war to affirm that each drop of blood shed in any battle waged by Egypt will bear fruit.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out the fruitful cooperation among the armed forces, the AMIO and the military factories which are contributing to the production of all the equipment we have received, so that this equipment will be at the highest level of performance efficiency.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali added: We have been waging war after war for 30 years. If we are destined to triumph in the battle for peace, this will mean the armed forces must make new efforts.

He said that it is not only procuring arms that counts; it is imperative for us to develop these arms in order to adapt them to the combat circumstances on our land.

The commander in chief of the armed forces added that, for the commanders and men of the armed forces, peacetime creates enormous responsibilities for insuring discipline, entrenching military traditions and promoting the level of the soldiers and their performance.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that the armed forces hold their duty of defending the homeland as sacrosanct, adding that these forces are making their greatest efforts to maintain and raise their combat capabilities.

At the end of the exercise, Artillery Corps Commander Maj Gen Yusuf Sabri presented Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali with the Artillery Shield to mark the occasion.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali boarded a plane en route to a meeting with the 3d Field Army. He met with the commanders, officers and men of this army. The defense minister was met on arrival by Maj Gen Yusuf 'Afifi, 3d Army commander, and by this army's senior commanders.

AL-JAMASI REPORTEDLY HOSPITALIZED FOLLOWING HEART ATTACK

TA072015Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 7 Dec 78 TA

[Text] General Muhammad al-Jamasi, former war minister of Egypt, was rushed to the hospital after suffering a heart attack. This is reported by authoritative sources in Cairo. Al-Jamasi was transferred from his position as war minister 2 months ago and appointed the president's military adviser. Since the new appointment he has not appeared in public.

SADDAM HUSAYN URGES CONSIDERATION OF PAN-ARAB COMMITMENT

JN071730Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman and chairman of the Planning Council, has stated that the nation must not spend more than it produces. He said this in a speech this morning at the meeting of the Planning Council held in the national council building to discuss the ordinary budget, the growth ratios in this budget and the relation of these ratios to those of the gross national product. The council also discussed priorities in expanding some sections of the economy.

Saddam Husayn said: In the final analysis we must work to prevent expenditures from exceeding our revenues. Saddam Husayn pointed out that Iraq's domestic commitments as well as its new pan-Arab commitments must be taken into consideration in planning estimates for the budget and for the development plan. Mr Husayn called on the ministers and the members of the Planning Council to discuss the central guidance and directives relating to the ordinary budget and the annual plan for 1979 in a democratic spirit in accordance with the current stage and the country's pan-Arab commitments.

The 2 and 1/2 hour meeting was attended by comrade Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party; RCC members; ministers; and a number of advisers and technical experts in the state departments.

CUBAN OFFICIAL LEAVES AFTER SIGNING CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

JN081015Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 December--(Enrique Comindero), Cuban under secretary of the State Committee for Construction, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this morning, concluding a visit of several days to Iraq.

The visit was aimed at signing a contract to build 500 houses in the industrial city of Al-Bakr in Basrah, south of Iraq.

PLANNING MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW VISIT

JN080936Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 December--'Adnan Husayn, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of planning, left Baghdad for Moscow this morning leading a delegation on a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union in response to an invitation from the Soviet State Planning Commission.

Husayn stated to INA that the visit aims at holding a discussion on the economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries and the possibilities of promoting them. It also aims at exchanging viewpoints regarding planning experiments so as to achieve the common interests of the two friendly countries.

ECUADORIAN OFFICIAL LEAVES BAGHDAD FOLLOWING VISIT

JN071459Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 December--Filoteo Samaniego, Ecuadorian ambassador in Vienna, left Baghdad this afternoon following a visit of several days to Iraq. He met with a number of officials from the oil affairs, foreign affairs and trade ministries and discussed cooperation between the two countries in various fields. Samaniego said that his meetings were successful and fruitful.

IMPLICATIONS OF BEGIN'S STATEMENT ON SELF-RULE CONSIDERED

JN080816Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline Begin Lays Down the Gauntlet, AD-DUSTUR writes today: It seems that the next few days preceding December 17 constitute a critical and perhaps decisive stage for the destiny of the Camp David accords. So far, there have been no indications that signing the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is possible before the deadline set by these accords.

Recent developments represented in the statement made by Menahem Begin yesterday have considerably reduced the possibilities of signing the treaty, due especially to the Begin's statement on the proposed autonomous rule plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is obvious that this plan does not achieve sovereignty for the West Bank and Gaza inhabitants over their territory, nor does it give them the right to self-determination, even after the deadline of that plan. This serious statement means:

1. Even if a timetable is drawn up for applying the self-rule plan--something Israel is still strongly opposing--that plan will not give the Palestinians sovereignty or self-determination.

2. All the good news President as-Sadat has heralded to the Arabs about the restoration of Palestinian sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip and termination of Israeli military and civil rule in these regions by means of that plan means nothing.

3. The interpretations presented by the U.S. envoys who roamed the region and met with some West Bank notables to convince them to accept the autonomous rule plan are out of place and were aborted by Begin's statement yesterday.

Thus, Israel's prime minister has laid down the gauntlet before Cairo and Washington and has said to them before the world: No to any sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip except that of Israel; no to self-determination for the inhabitants of these regions now or thereafter. Thus, Begin has put As-Sadat in an extremely embarrassing position. For even if the Egyptian president succeeds in achieving linkage between the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the self-rule plan--something which so far is doubtful--that linkage will not be of value because that plan will not end Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip, nor will it grant the Palestinians the right to self-determination. This is what Begin has been careful to disclose to the Arabs and the world before Cairo signed the treaty.

SHARIF SHARAF RETURNS FROM LIBYA, MAKES STATEMENT

JN071628Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Text] The chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, returned to Amman early this morning after a short visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the visit, he conveyed a message from His Majesty King Husayn to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He also met with senior officials in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. On arrival in Amman, Sharaf made a statement. He said that His Majesty King Husayn's message deals with the general Arab situation, the Palestinian question and means to strengthen the Arab stand and steadfastness. He said that he and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi discussed the subject of the message and various aspects of the Arab situation. Their discussions also dealt with strengthening relations between the two fraternal countries. Sharif Sharaf also met with Secretary of Foreign Affairs Dr 'Ali at-Turayki and discussed issues of concern to the two countries.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SNIPING IN BEIRUT

NC080737Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 8 Dec 78 NC

[Text] The Chevrolet Road in the southern suburb was cut off this morning because of sniping on the Furn ash-Shubbak-Al-Hazimiyah Road and the 'Ayn ar-Rumannah-Ash-Shiyah axes.

According to preliminary reports, the axes of the Al-Burj, Pigalle and Ad-Dabbas in the heart of the capital are being subjected to intermittent gunfire.

The situation last night was more calm than the previous nights but movement on the roads still warrants caution. Citizens are exercising caution when passing through some positions and checkpoints because of what the citizens have been subjected to at certain checkpoints in the past 2 days, particularly after having been beaten and insulted, and having their cars stolen.

According to reports from the provinces, five armed men in the north have kidnaped Muhammd Mahmud al-Bayruti from Al-Minyah. They shot him in the stomach and left him bleeding on the road. He was taken to Al-Bitar hospital in Tripoli.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES IN NORTH

NC071718Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Demonstrations continued in the northern area this afternoon. Thousands of the sons of the north gathered on the main road between Jubayl and Al-Batrun in order to press the officials to put an end to the encroachments that are taking place against their land, homes and the lives of their families in the northern area.

Fresh reports from Al-Batrun area indicate that Al-Hulwah Road has been cut off. The demonstrators have built a large barrier on it. The evacuees in the area have warned security men not to attempt to open the international highway. Only military vehicles were allowed to pass.

There was a general strike in Jubayl, where about 80 percent of the sons of the north responded.

In the western area, Syrian soldiers attacked a car belonging to Makhlah ad-Din an-Natur, who was accompanied by his sister and fiancee. The soldiers tried to kidnap one of the women but An-Natur resisted. He and his fiancee were beaten and insulted. The fiancee was taken to a hospital in Beirut for treatment. Meanwhile, Syrians at a roadblock stopped the son of Adib Haydar, beat him and insulted him.

On the Beirut international airport road, an Arab Deterrent Forces roadblock stopped Sa'd Habib and interrogated him for 2 days about his party affiliations.

Armed men in Tripoli opened fire at some citizens as they were leaving a movie theater. Two were wounded.

Last night armed men in Ash-Shuf district blew up a store belonging to Maurice Hassun.

FU'AD BUTRUS ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON SITUATION IN SOUTH

NC071528Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus was asked this afternoon whether there are new developments in the south following UNIFIL commander General Erskine's statement and the submission of the UN secretary general's report to the UN Security Council.

He said that Erskine's statement is consistent with the information he has received about the situation in the south. He said that Dr Waldheim's report is a subject of consultations and discussions at the UN Security Council. Butrus said that the Lebanese ambassador to the United Nations, Ghassan Tuwayni, has submitted a report to the UN Security Council president expressing support for that part of Dr Waldheim's report which calls for the full implementation of Resolution 425.

Further Details

NC071905Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Text] On the new situation in the south and moves regarding it, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said today: General Erskine's statement, which was published this morning, is consistent with the information I have received. The question of the south is still pending at the UN Security Council following the submission by the UN secretary general of his report. The report is the subject of consultations and contacts among the UN Security Council members. The Lebanese ambassador to the United Nations has recently submitted a memorandum to the UN Security Council president expressing support for some parts of the UN secretary general's report and demanding that Resolution 425 be fully implemented. The UN Security Council is expected to hold a session during which it will discuss the report and take a stand.

On this occasion, Minister Butrus said: The Lebanese representative must emphasize the Lebanese position and demand that the UN Security Council resolutions be fully implemented and that the UN forces in the south overcome all the obstacles that have been placed before them.

Minister Butrus was asked whether Lebanon will ask for an extension of UNIFIL's mandate in the south, since the present mandate is about to expire. He said: If it becomes apparent to the UN Security Council that there is a need to extend the mandate, then, as I understand, it will do so. Moreover, if it becomes apparent to the Lebanese Government that such a request is necessary, Lebanon will undoubtedly make it.

Here Minister Butrus was told that some circles are saying that the government's handling of the resettlement of Palestinians had been restricted to speeches by his excellency the president and to some fruitless moves. Minister Butrus said: I wish that those who are expressing such views would be kind enough to give their views of the solutions they imagine or which, according to them, could lead to a positive result, because it is our goal to reach such a result.

AL-HUSS MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR DEAN

NC071233Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Dec 78 NC

[Text] At 0900 today Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met for 1 hour in his office at the Information Ministry with U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John Gunther Dean. They discussed the latest developments in the local and international spheres.

After the meeting, Ambassador Dean said. I discussed with Prime Minister al-Huss all aspects of the current situation. We had a general discussion and consultation on the situation, specifically because it is my first visit with the prime minister since his return from France.

Asked about the situation in the south, the ambassador said: I read today a statement by the UNIFIL commander, General Erskine, on the situation. This is everything so far.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY JORDANIAN DAILY

JN0808519Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Dec 78 p 4 JN

[Interview with former Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Amin al-Hafiz--date not given]

[Text] Amman, AR-RA'Y--Dr Amin al-Hafiz, former Lebanese prime minister, said: I was pleased to hold a detailed discussion with His Majesty King Husayn and Jordanian officials on Arab affairs that concern my country, Lebanon, which is still suffering from the bloody sedition that has been going on for the last 3 years.

In an interview with AR-RA'Y, Dr al-Hafiz said: Although calm prevails in the security situation in Lebanon at present, the political impasse remains, and accord of the concerned parties requires further efforts. Therefore, the participation of our Arab brothers, headed by the king and government of fraternal Jordan, in these reconciliatory efforts is essential. During my meetings here, I have felt that Jordan has never withheld offering any useful help and effort to the concerned parties.

I have discussed with the Jordanian officials the problem that has become the concern of all Lebanese, namely, the idea of settling the Palestinians in the south. This problem has started to move from the world of rumors and unreality to serious stages--at least in the minds of some people. The idea of settling Palestinians in the south was rejected by all Lebanese as well as by the Palestinians and their leaders. In view of these attitudes, Lebanon has to know the opinion of the various Arab countries that share our categorical rejection. This is what we have heard in Jordan. Jordan has asserted its categorical rejection of settling the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

In reply to a question on the future of the Palestinians in Lebanon, Dr al-Hafiz said: The future of the Palestinians in Lebanon is basically linked to their cause. It is a unified and indivisible cause. If there is really a just, peaceful solution, their cause will be the essence of the solution. If there is no just solution, the Arab struggle should then be resumed and the Palestinian people--wherever they may be--should be at the head of the struggle.

Regarding the extent to which the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference have been applied, Dr al-Hafiz said: The resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference were the outcome of the consultations and contacts held between the Lebanese and the Arab brothers concerned with the Lebanese cause during the period following the Riyadh and Cairo conferences and their resolutions. Thus, the conferees studied the principles that constitute the minimum required to achieve a political solution in the country, but the implementation of the resolutions is the difficult stage. Most important of these difficulties are the building of a powerful Lebanese army, collecting arms, closing the illegitimate radio stations and so forth. We are seeking the accord of all concerned parties.

Talking about his tour of some Arab countries, Dr al-Hafiz said: Currently I am touring some Arab countries, and so far this tour has taken me to Syria, Iraq and Jordan. The purpose is to exchange opinions on the Lebanese issue, because I can propose to officials in the fraternal countries what cannot be proposed by the official authorities because of convention. Therefore, such visits establish constant contacts between the Arab officials, during which everyone becomes acquainted beforehand with what is taking place in other countries.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR BYRD FOR TALKS

JN072137Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Text] At 1900 today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Senator Robert Byrd, Democratic majority leader in the U.S. Senate, and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Talcott Seelye.

During the meeting, Senator Byrd briefed his excellency the president on the U.S. stand on the Middle East situation and the U.S. viewpoint on the Camp David agreements. His excellency the president then explained the Syrian viewpoint, affirming that the Camp David agreements radically contradict the UN resolutions. These agreements give Israel everything it wanted and deny the Arabs their rights. His excellency the president affirmed Syria's adherence to a just peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on recognition of all national rights of the Palestinian people.

Byrd Departs for Ankara

JN080635Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus--Senator Byrd and the accompanying delegation left Damascus last night for Turkey. In a predeparture statement to journalists, he expressed his delight at meeting President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: I was not able to meet with President al-Asad during my last visit to Damascus. I can say that President al-Asad is a great host. Senator Byrd added that President al-Asad listened with great concern to the message he conveyed as President Carter's envoy and as U.S. Senate Democratic majority leader. Senator Byrd emphasized that, during the meeting with President al-Asad, they exchanged viewpoints on several issues.

IRAQI MINISTER OF INDUSTRY RECEIVES SYRIAN COMMERCE DELEGATION

JN080625Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad--Last night, Muhammad 'Ayish, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, received a delegation of the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Commerce. The minister affirmed to the delegation that the Syrian-Iraqi national charter for joint action has opened new opportunities to build a comprehensive and advanced industrial organization. He said such an organization will support Arab industry all over the Arab homeland. The Iraqi minister stressed the need for the Arab nation to mobilize its various capabilities based on scientific and well-studied methods. Members of the Syrian delegation expressed their delight at the meeting. They reiterated that the national charter constitutes a great historic step toward continuous triumphs until the achievement of the grand national tasks.

IRAQI RCC MEMBER TARIQ 'AZIZ LEAVES DAMASCUS FOR BAGHDAD

JN071120Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member in fraternal Iraq and his delegation left Damascus for Baghdad at noon today after the political, cultural and information affairs committee concluded its work in Damascus and a comprehensive cultural and information agreement was signed between Syria and Iraq.

BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN DEPARTS FOLLOWING VISIT

JN071440Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 7 December--Milko Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, left Damascus for Beirut at noon today, following a visit of several days to Syria at the invitation of Mahmud Hadid, speaker of the People's Assembly. During the visit, Tarabanov met with a number of party, government and People's Assembly officials.

Tarabanov was seen off near the Marmanship Club [words indistinct] by 'Adil Jamus, deputy speaker of the People's Assembly, and Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Relations Committee in the People's Assembly.

USSR REPORTEDLY REJECTS SYRIA'S NUCLEAR ARMS REQUEST

LD071012Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AL-ANBA' said today that the Soviet Union has objected to Syria's request for equipment capable of carrying nuclear weapons, particularly long-range surface-to-surface missiles.

Quoting diplomatic sources in (?Paris), it said the Soviet Union fears the possibility of outbreak of a nuclear war should one of the Arab confrontation states with Israel receive such weapons. Therefore it expressed reservations on certain types of such weapons during negotiations that took place in Moscow last month with a Syrian delegation led by the chief of staff, Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi.

Earlier reports had stated that Major General ash-Shihabi had cut his visit to Moscow short following the Soviet Union's refusal of Syria's request for sophisticated weapons.

The paper said these talks are expected to be resumed shortly and that understanding will be reached on a kind of an arms deal since it is not at all in the Russians' interest to lose Syria, nor is it in Syria's interest to strain its relations with the Soviet Union at this stage, particularly on arms issues.

AL-BA'TH COMMENTS ON VANCE'S UPCOMING MIDEAST TOUR

JN070844Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, Vance's New Tour, AL-BA'TH writes the following comment:

U.S. Secretary of State Vance is due in Cairo next Sunday, thus beginning a new tour that might be a shuttle between Cairo and occupied Jerusalem. The separate peace treaty between the As-Sadat regime and Israel is not only ready, it has already been initialed. However, there seem to be attempts to delay the signing of this treaty until the last moment, namely, until 17 December, as has been defined in the Camp David agreements. This delay, according to the signatories, could be a necessary measure, for reasons known to all.

The Americans, prior to Secretary Vance's departure to occupied Jerusalem, have stated that his task constitutes a logical step in the process of ratifying the separate peace treaty.

Therefore, the paper adds, everything is ready with regard to the process of the separate peace treaty. But there should be specific final touches. The tour of Mustafa Khalil, Egyptian prime minister, to certain countries is also part of this framework.

There are persistent endeavors by U.S. circles to rehabilitate As-Sadat on the Arab level. It has been reiterated in certain circles that instructions have been issued to Israel to carry out a specific action in Lebanon in an attempt to divert attentions. Reports from southern Lebanon confirm that Israel is currently building fortifications, in addition to the construction of a port and an airport. Exacerbating the situation is the fact that the U.S. administration, in cooperation with Israel and the outlaws in Lebanon, will soon begin the first stage of the settlement process in the south in implementing the Camp David agreements. Hence, the U.S. administration insists on setting up the separate peace during the next 10 days.

The Egyptian ruler is more enthusiastic in this regard than Israel. Should this peace be realized, Israel would be achieving what it failed to achieve in war. The U.S. administration would also intensify its endeavors to spread its umbrella over the area and tighten its hegemony.

In conclusion, AL-BA'TH says: We must point out what 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said about the dangers of a separate peace between As-Sadat and Israel. He said: It is better for the Arabs to be defeated 100 times in war than to be defeated once in peace. This is because it is very possible for the Arabs to rise up if they are defeated in war, but it is too difficult to rise up if they are defeated in peace. Peace here means the fake peace which the United States and Israel are trying to impose on the Arabs through As-Sadat and his regime.

ALGIERS

BOUMEDIENE MESSAGE DEPLORES ATTEMPTS TO STOP UN DISCUSSION OF SAHARA

LD071509Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29 Nov 78 pp 1,5 LD

[APS report: "Algeria Deplores Recent Initiatives Contrary to OAU and UN Resolutions"]

[Text] Algiers--President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, has sent the following message to President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan, who is the present OAU chairman:

"At a time when news is reaching us from various sources regarding the composition and date of the forthcoming meeting of the ad hoc committee responsible for examining the Western Sahara question, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Khartoum summit, I would like, while expressing great appreciation of the personal efforts you have ceaselessly made to carry out the task entrusted to you by our organization, to acquaint you with Algeria's viewpoint on this subject.

"Algeria, abiding by OAU decisions and confident of its ability to help in the search for solutions conforming to the principles of its charter, particularly with regard to decolonization and respect for the peoples' right to self-determination, has always demonstrated that it is amenable to cooperating fairly with all who have the task of implementing the decisions we take.

"Since last summer proposals concerning the composition of the ad hoc committee have been conveyed to us verbally by you and by the OAU secretary general. They have been considered by Algeria with all the interest they deserve. Although circumstances of which you are not unaware have prevented us from making our opinion on this subject formally known, I wish however to stress now that my country has expressed neither approval nor disapproval of the proposals--which, after all, were patently of consultative nature--because it did not think that it should express reservations or show prejudice toward a particular proposal at this preparatory stage in the consultations.

"We take the view, however," the message continues, "that the consultations you are conducting at present must enable a final agreement to be reached on the composition of the ad hoc committee, which must normally be supported by all the parties concerned.

"Regarding the date of this committee's first meeting, it seems to us desirable that, taking into account the obligations of the heads of state who are committee members and the other heads of state involved, it should be possible through extensive consultations to decide on a definite date. It will then be possible for everyone to make their full contribution to a just and lasting settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

"The efforts made within the framework of our organization, which you have the noble task of directing on behalf of the African community, are akin--must we emphasize--to the efforts being made in the same direction by the international community within the United Nations, with a view to encouraging peace to return to the area by allowing the Saharan people to exercise freely their legitimate right to self-determination."

"Thus, according to the terms of its Resolution 3,222 of 9 December 1977, the UN General Assembly decided to examine the Western Sahara question again at its 33d session. In fact the General Assembly has just agreed that its agenda will include discussion of this issue around point 24 of the fourth committee, which is to hear the POLISARIO representative and familiarize itself with the decolonization committee's report on the Western Sahara question.

"Moreover, UN examination of the Western Sahara question is in strict accordance with the Khartoum summit resolution, paragraph 7 of which expressly stipulates that the problem of decolonizing the Western Sahara remains before the United Nations," President Boumediene's message adds.

"Thus, you will, I am sure, understand how astonished we were to learn that the OAU secretary general has just sent a message to its New York representative in which, for the benefit of the African group, he expresses a wish to see the United Nations avidly examining the Western Sahara question, even though it has been officially placed on the present General Assembly agenda under the aforementioned circumstances.

"Algeria can only deplore such an initiative, which is not only contrary to the provisions of the UN and OAU resolutions but also to the new spirit which we are constantly encouraging to insure that, through dialog and cooperation, everyone's efforts may progress toward a political solution to the present crisis.

"In this connection, I would like to recall the efforts Algeria has always made to help implement the resolution on the Western Sahara question adopted by the 13th African summit at Port Louis in 1976, and the totally obliging attitude my country has never ceased to display in this respect, of which we reminded you in our letter of 21 May, whereas African leaders have not forgotten the systematic obstructiveness of Morocco and Mauritania, since the Mauritius summit in 1976 and the Lome conference in 1977, toward all OAU and UN attempts to find a peaceful and just solution to the Western Sahara question within the African framework.

"We are convinced," President Boumediene adds, "that you will use all the authority conferred on you by your noble task to dispel the misunderstandings and ambiguities which risk jeopardizing a climate which, for our part, we want to preserve in a debate in which clarity, fairness and goodwill on all sides is needed more than ever.

"At a time when Algeria, entirely against its will, finds itself thrown into the limelight before the whole international community, the least I can do--without making any value judgment--is to put on record our distinct reservations about the way in which attempts are being made at present to implement the OAU and UN resolutions on a serious decolonization problem.

"While reminding you that we are prepared to assure you of our full cooperation, we remain convinced that, in your wisdom, you will make an eminent contribution toward establishing a just and permanent solution to a painful decolonization problem which threatens peace and security in an area which history and culture destine for cooperation and fraternity," President Boumediene declares at the conclusion of his message.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

ID072119Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 7 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Algiers this evening. Mr Khaddam was welcomed by his Algerian counterpart.

WEEKLY SAYS COUNTRY'S REVOLUTION PASSED POINT OF NO RETURN

ID071730Y Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 7 Dec 78 ID

[Excerpts] Algiers, APS--In its editorial this weekend, the weekly ALGERIE ACTUALITE, which in the first place stresses the massive and rapid response of the mass organizations to and the high appreciation of the content of the Council of the Revolution's document dated 3 December, writes:

"It is important to put the Council of the Revolution's statement, which unambiguously eliminates the deliberate uncertainties which are being raised about the development of the revolution in recent days, in the context of the particularly delicate situation Algeria is experiencing as a result of the president's illness.

"After all, the weekly adds, the Council of the Revolution's statement justly and forcefully grasps the fact that the populace, through the National Liberation Front, their mass organizations, and their assemblies at all levels, themselves decide their destiny. They have led the way to the victories of the revolution until today; we have reached a point of no return.

"The clear demarcation between the supporters of the revolution and its enemies was set out in detail and approved in June 1976; the people's assemblies have been established in successive order; the constitution has been adopted; and the ultimate stage in the institutional structure is going to be reached by the congress of the National Liberation Front--the preparation for which has already started with national conferences and congress of mass organizations. All these facts are there to attest to the strength of the revolution and of the state which, supported and carried by a people which cannot be made to stop mid-way, are ready to embark on a new stage which has been mapped out by President Boumediene, the weekly ALGERIE ACTUALITE writes in conclusion. The weekly also cites the passage in the Council of the Revolution communique relating to the enthusaistic and unanimous approval of the national charter, after a wide and unprecedented popular debate--which defines the dividing line between the supporters of the revolution and its enemies."

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS FOR ELIMINATION OF EXPLOITATION IN TRADE

ID071528Y Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 7 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Tripoli, December 7, JANA--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the 1st of September revolution and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, pointed out that trade is an exploitation phenomenon, not only in the Jamahiriyah, but also throughout the world since traders are considered consumers and not producers.

Such a phenomenon is doomed.

He said that this is a historic decision to opt for the revolution. In time it will be the option of the whole world, now that a humanitarian and progress revolution is spreading, reaching Iran where portraits of the shah, an outdated symbol of dictatorship, domination and exploitation, are stamped in the streets.

This statement came during the forum at the People's Palace in Tripoli last night in which took part the leader of the 1st of September revolution and members of the chambers of commerce and industry union.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that any attempt against the revolutionary option is doomed, for its stands against freedom and alignment with slavery. He explained that the revolution's new directives are irreversible and the guarantee for its victory and continuity is represented by the revolutionary forces throughout the country and even outside the Jamahiriyah, for these directives are getting wide responses from the revolutionary forces in the world, who are determined to realize their aspirations through a popular revolution. He asserted that the directives of this revolution, which is a sound radical revolution of civilization, are neither inspired by a feeling of hatred against a certain group nor an eagerness to defend anybody's personal interest. They are inspired by faith in the freedom of man as a general cause.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "Fortunately, the developments of the revolution's in the Jamahiriyah are gradual and all radical changes were achieved peacefully and in appropriate circumstances."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to the revolution of the production workers and the workers' seizure of factories, firms and production sites which took place in this connection. He said that the workers believed in the new dicta revealed in the GREEN BOOK and realized the unjust relations which prevailed between workers and employers. Consequently they revolted against these relations and destroyed them.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that if trade was allowed in the past and no blame was put on whoever practised it, it is now the task of the revolution to detect the faults and exploitation element in trade, in order to enable the masses to eliminate them.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the traders and contractors themselves will come to realize that their activities are consuming and not productive, being based on the efforts of others. Most certainly they will take part in eliminating these phenomena of exploitation, in order to build the new society free from all forms of exploitation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the free trade, similarly to renting and hiring, is an exploitation phenomenon that should be eliminated, not an act of revenge or hatred, but for creating a society in which all citizens are free and equal and not, as in the past, masters and slaves of their wages.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then referred to the resolution of the people's congresses regarding the increase of the production capacity. He defined it by saying that anybody working in consumption will change production, as a step towards eliminating backwardness through the mobilization of all resources.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the chambers of commerce and industry union could play a major role in directing the traders sector towards productive jobs, with complete free will.

POLAND'S JABLONSKI CABIES GREETINGS ON LEAVING LIBYA

ID071026Y Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 7 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Benghazi, Dec 7, JANA--Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State in the People's Republic of Poland sent the following cable to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1st of September revolution and secretary general of the General People's Congress:

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Tripoli:

As I leave your beautiful country I would like to extend to you in my name and the names of those who are accompanying me, our sincere thanks for your hospitality with which we were received in your country on our way from the People's Republic of Angola, the fact that reflects the existing friendship relations between our countries and our peoples.

I want to take this opportunity to express again my best wishes to you and to all the Libyan people, wishing you more achievements in the development of ypur country. I think that the relations between our two countries will develop continuously for the interest of our peoples and the interest of peace and progress.

MOROCCO

SOVIET MINISTER ATTENDS MEETING ON FISHING INDUSTRY

ID071640Y Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 7 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Rabat, 7 Dec, MAP--Moroccan Minister of Commerce Abdelkamel Raghaye presided over a meeting held in Casablanca on Tuesday with representatives of the private sector interested in the problems of fishing.

The meeting took place in the presence of Aleksandr Ishkov, Soviet minister of fish industry, the ambassador of the USSR in Rabat, and a number of close collaborators of the Soviet minister.

During the meeting, Abdelkamel Raghaye discussed in detail the measures being taken to insure a correct implementation of the agreement aimed at establishing mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Morocco.

After the minister's speech several representatives of the private sector expressed the hopes they were placing in this cooperation.

The Soviet minister, too, took the floor to state that his country considered the Moroccan-Soviet fishing agreement an additional stage in the consolidltion of cooperation between the two countries. He also stressed that the agreement was at present beginning to be carried out, especially in the sphere of scientific research. He recalled that it contained several points and did not merely deal with fishing but also some aspects on which the Soviet Union wished to make a contribution.

Besides scientific research, said Aleksandr Ishkov, the agreement provides for the chartering of Soviet ships, vocational training of Moroccan seamen and technicians, technical assistance, the building of an industrial complex for fish processing, and the setting up of a mixed Moroccan-Soviet fishing company.

"There is no question of competing with the operations of the private sector, the Soviet minister declared, but of supplementing the efforts being made by the Moroccan fishing companies, both the industrial and the small-scale ones."

Mr Ishkov then specified that his country would participate, by virtue of this agreement, in insuring to the Moroccan canneries a supply of produce enabling them to utilize better their productive capacities, and that the Moroccan quid pro quo consisted in providing for deliveries of tinned sardines to the Soviet market.

The meeting took place at the close of a luncheon offered in honor of the Soviet minister by members of the fishing industry and attended by a number of Moroccan and Soviet officials, as well as representatives of the maritime fishing sector.

BOUCETTA: MOROCCAN NATURE OF SAHARA IS 'IRREVERSIBLE'

LD071619Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 28 Nov 78 pp 1,3 LD

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by Moroccan Foreign Minister Boucetta at 25 November Istiqlal Party meeting in Rabat: "The March Oath Has Set a Seal on Morocco's Firm Determination To Strive for Territorial Integrity"]

[Excerpt] Referring to our recovered Saharan provinces, Mr Boucetta stated that the third anniversary of the Green March has given the Moroccan people an opportunity to "reaffirm the irreversibility of the Moroccan nature of Sahara and their determination to preserve the kingdom's territorial integrity": a determination clearly apparent in the fact that all the Moroccan people have taken the Massira [march] oath; a profession of faith which put an end to all speculations and all hypotheses put forward with respect to Sahara, Mr Boucetta stated, adding that this oath means that no concession can be made by Morocco on this point and that the Moroccan nature of Sahara is irreversible, irrespective of the cost. Mr Boucetta also referred to the maneuvers in which the Algiers regime is persisting with a view to torpedoing the Committee of Wise Men meeting and transferring the case from the OAU to the United Nations. With reference to this, Mr Boucetta reasserted the determination of all Moroccan people to protect their territorial integrity and thwart any plot aimed at interfering with it.

Discussing his majesty the king's visit to the United States, Mr Boucetta stated that it proved altogether successful and that, in any case, the communique published at the end of his official visit indicates its success and is in itself an important document, since it emphasizes the two countries' desire to develop their bilateral cooperation in various spheres and stresses the need to insure the national independence and territorial integrity of all countries.

This communique spotlighted Morocco's policy of independence and nonalinement and restated its views on the Middle East problem and its support for the Palestinian cause on which any final solution to this problem is greatly dependent.

Referring to Morocco's participation in the Baghdad summit, Mr Boucetta stated that it was consistent with Morocco's wish to close Arab ranks and avoid anything likely to undermine the solidarity of the fraternal countries. This summit, Mr Boucetta continued, provided us with yet another opportunity to restate clearly our views, especially with respect to our attachment to the Rabat summit (1974) resolutions which called for an evacuation of all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, the recognition of the PLO as the only rightful representative of the Palestinian people and the rejection of any separate peace agreement with Israel.

These views were restated at the Baghdad summit during which, Mr Boucetta added, we emphasized the fact that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East crisis and that no peace agreement can be implemented in the region unless it is a global agreement taking into account the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI SENDS MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

JN0810519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, the vice president-foreign minister and head of the Sudanese delegation to the meetings of the joint Sudanese-Romanian ministerial committee, last night met with Romanian President Ceausescu. Bakr conveyed a message to President Ceausescu from President Numayri.

The Romanian president praised the efforts of the joint ministerial committee. The Romanian president and Vice President Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr discussed other international issues. The meeting was attended by several members of the Sudanese delegation as well as Comrade Stefan Andrei, the Romanian foreign minister.

TUNISIA

PAPER SEES LITTLE HOPE IN VANCE'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

LD0809389 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Regarding the new mission of the American secretary of state to the Middle East, LA PRESSE in its editorial today writes:

We cannot know in advance the nature of the plans and suggestions contained in Mr Cyrus Vance's briefcase. The present signs of the Middle East dispute, in any case, raise no optimism unless Menahem Begin adopts a more realistic stance regarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

PAPER VIEWS TIES WITH U.S. ON EVE OF NOUIRA WASHINGTON VISIT

LD0715019 Tunis L'ACTION in French 29 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Moncef Chihi article: "Friendly Cooperation"]

[Text] Mr Hedi Nouira's official visit to the United States begins today. It is the second time since 1975 that the prime minister has visited that friendly country, with which our country maintains good relations and has cooperated for many years on an increasingly large scale.

The seal of friendship, frankness and mutual respect has always marked our bilateral relations. Almost two centuries old, Tunisian-American relations have strengthened continually, especially when Tunisia was fighting for independence and above all when--faced with the huge task of development--it had to have recourse to a cooperation which has become exemplary. True, relations of cooperation based on friendship and respect between the greatest world power and a small country--but a small country whose thousand-year-old traditions and civilization have marked throughout history its desire for independence and its open mind--must be balanced while remaining constantly in keeping with the ideals common to all who love freedom and justice.

With reference to this, it is necessary to emphasize the respect and esteem enjoyed by Tunisia and its president in the United States, where it is known that despite its slender resources and its small size, our country plays an important role in world affairs and strives in a responsible manner to insure its economic and social development.

In fact, the confidence enjoyed by Tunisia and its leaders is merely an expression of the tribute paid to the realism of its policy, the wisdom and effectiveness of its activities, its remarkable stability and the effective use which it has been able to make both of its own resources and of the aid which it has been able to enjoy as a result of its cooperation with friendly countries, especially the United States.

The talks which Mr Nouira will have with American leaders will be of great importance. In a recent message to President Carter, President Bourguiba set the tone by announcing personally a visit which will help to strengthen relations between the two friendly countries and extend the sphere of their cooperation.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO CLAIMS 90 MOROCCANS KILLED IN RECENT FIGHTING

TA081056Y Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 8 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Algiers, Dec 8 (AFP)--POLISARIO guerrillas killed 90 Moroccan soldiers and wounded more than 60 others during a series of operations in the Western Sahara on Sunday and Monday, the Defense Ministry of the self-proclaimed Sahara Republic said here today.

Moroccan troops suffered heaviest losses at Gaat Chbabien on Sunday when 78 soldiers were killed, more than 60 wounded and 15 vehicles and armoured cars were destroyed, a communique published here said.

Guerrillas also attacked the Moroccan garrison at Tifariti, north of the border with Mauritania, and blew up six Moroccan military vehicles with mines just outside Smara to the northwest of there, the ministry said.

POLISARIO is fighting for the independence of former Spanish Sahara partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania.

BEGIN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE LEAVING FOR OSLO

TA080721Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Dec 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is leaving for Oslo this morning to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in a ceremony which will take place there on Sunday. The prime minister will not receive an official welcome in Oslo, but will be the guest of Norway's King Olav V. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports from Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Eshel--live] Good morning. The prime minister has just arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport. In a few minutes he will approach the microphones and talk to correspondents. At this moment, he is shaking the hands of those who came to bid him farewell, including the cabinet ministers, and first and foremost Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, the U.S. ambassador, the Norwegian ambassador. The Canadian ambassador is also present. The prime minister is now approaching the battery of microphones. He is shaking the hand of the woman who will be taking down what he is saying. The correspondents are taking up their positions.

[Director of the prime minister's bureau Yehi'el Qadishay] Good morning, everyone. You obviously know that the prime minister is leaving for Oslo to receive the Nobel Prize. He will make a short preliminary statement, after which he will be ready to answer questions.

[Qadishay--in English] Good morning, gentlemen. As you know, the prime minister is leaving for Oslo for the Nobel Prize. We'll have a few introductory sentences in Hebrew and then in English, and then he will be open to questions.

[Begin] Good morning. I am leaving for Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for the people of Israel. The people of Israel deserve this prize thanks to their love of peace and the efforts they have made to attain it. [Begin then translates remarks into English]

[Dan Eshel] Mr Prime Minister, you are leaving for Oslo today to receive the Nobel Peace Prize which you were supposed to have received together with your Egyptian counterpart, President as-Sadat. How do you regard the fact that President as-Sadat is not leaving for Oslo now?

[Begin] A person's wish should be respected. President as-Sadat did not refuse to accept the Nobel Prize, but decided to send a representative and a delegation. It never occurred to me not to fulfill what I had promised to the Nobel Prize Committee immediately after having received the announcement and an invitation to come to Oslo to receive the prize. That is why even though President as-Sadat is not receiving the prize directly, he is receiving it by proxy, and my friends and I are going directly to Oslo to thank the Norwegian parliamentary committee personally for the great honor they have bestowed on the people of Israel.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Mr Prime Minister, President Carter has said that if Egypt and Israel do not reach peace by the target date of 17 December, (?this will be) a very serious matter. Do you think that you can still make the target date...[fading into Hebrew translation by Eshel]

[Eshel] The question is whether the prime minister will manage to make the target date of the 17th of December to sign the treaty.

[Begin--in English] I understand that President Carter, in this statement, mentioned both Egypt and Israel. And as far as Israel is concerned, we could have signed the peace treaty last week and we can sign it next week. So, from our point of view, there is no problem of the so-called target date of the 17th of December. We are prepared to sign the peace treaty as it is in the wake of the decision taken by the government some 2 weeks ago.

[Unidentified correspondent] Could you please give an answer to the same question, but in Hebrew, if possible?

[Begin] So please present the question, and I shall reply.

[Correspondent Dan Raviv] Sir, President Carter has expressed his own ideas, among other things also about the settlement issue and the importance of signing the peace treaty before 17 December. Would you kindly comment on this?

[Begin] As is well known, President Carter mentioned both countries: Egypt and Israel. However, as far as Israel is concerned, there is no such problem whatsoever. We were prepared to sign the peace treaty as early as this week, and we will be prepared to sign it next week, following the cabinet's decision of 2 weeks ago. We are prepared to sign the peace treaty any minute as it is.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Mr Begin, do you regard President Carter's remarks of last night as an ultimatum to Israel?

[Begin--in English, laughing] No. But I wouldn't like to go into public polemics on this issue. President Carter himself said several times that on this issue there are two genuine interpretations, and we shall stand by it.

[Eshel translates remarks into Hebrew]

[Unidentified correspondent--in English, fading in]...not signing by the 17th would have far-reaching adverse effects. Do you have any information to that effect? Do you agree [words indistinct]?

[Begin--in English] I don't remember that citation, but I said that from the point of view of Israel there is no problem whatsoever. We can sign the peace treaty today, we can sign it next week, we could have signed it last week in the wake of the decision taken already more than a fortnight ago by the cabinet, namely: We are prepared to sign the draft peace treaty of the 11th of November as it is.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Mr Begin, will Israel be building new West Bank settlements shortly after December 17th, and do you agree with Mr Carter that that would upset the talks?

[Begin--in English] This question depends on decisions taken by the government.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, the Egyptians are continuously saying--through their prime minister who is now in Europe--that there are planned meetings if things [words indistinct]. Do you know if indeed such meetings had been planned?

[Begin] I would like to tell you that, being an old man, throughout my life I have never heard of such unplanned planning. In other words, I have never heard--except for what I read in the press and heard on the radio--of any meeting between Egyptian Prime Minister Mr Khalil and our foreign minister or defense minister.

[Unidentified NBC correspondent--in English] Mr Begin, returning to the question about the peace treaty. You say that Israel is willing to sign the peace treaty as it is today. Are you saying that Israel is not willing to negotiate on the terms of that draft peace treaty any further and on what are you [words indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation by Eshel]

[Begin--in English] We never said we are not prepared to negotiate. What we say is positive: that we are prepared to sign the peace treaty, and this is the main issue and therefore the question is of signing until the 17th of December, not of negotiations. The negotiations went on for more than 7 weeks and they produced, in our opinion, a good document, a peace treaty which can be signed--as we believe--by both sides. And we are prepared to sign it.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Begin, Mr Vance is about to arrive in Israel when you return to Israel from receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. In your opinion, can Israel compromise in any way on things about which you and the cabinet have said that it was impossible to make any further compromises. That is, what do you actually expect to be achieved through Mr Vance?

[Begin] Let us wait for Mr Vance's arrival. We shall, as always, welcome him warmly, hear what he has to say and afterward make the appropriate decisions.

[Eshel] The press conference at Ben-Gurion airport upon the prime minister's departure for Oslo is continuing and we shall hear more excerpts from it in the upcoming news broadcasts and on the Midday Newsreel.

DAYAN TELLS SWISS MEDIA THERE WILL BE NO MEETING

TA071220Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 7 Dec 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel--Dayan remarks are recorded and are in English]

[Text] Let us return to the issue with which we began this program: Will the Israeli-Egyptian meeting take place in Europe, and when? Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who is visiting Switzerland, was interviewed a few minutes ago by the national radio service there. At the beginning of the interview, Dayan commented on the reports alleging that he was to meet with the Egyptian prime minister in Europe. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports:

[Gurdus--apparently live] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan denied an hour ago the reports that he was going to meet with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil in Europe. These reports were publicized by Egyptian sources, including Mustafa Khalil himself.

[Dayan] No, there is nothing to it. I have no plans to meet with him and no information about such a meeting. I am here just for the official visit to your country here and I'll go ahead with the timetable and probably fly home tomorrow afternoon, back to Israel.

[Gurdus translates Dayan's remarks into Hebrew and adds:] Replying to a question about whether or not the negotiations are now deadlocked, the foreign minister said:

[Dayan] Well, we are waiting now for the American secretary of state. Secretary Vance will come to Israel on Monday or Tuesday. He will come to Israel after visiting Cairo, so maybe he will bring with him some news about the resumption of negotiations.

[Gurdus translates Dayan's remarks into Hebrew, and continues:] Dayan added that technically it is still possible to sign the peace treaty before 17 December.

[Dayan] Technically it can still be done, because Israel is ready to sign the treaty as it is and if President as-Sadat agrees to sign it, then it can still be done.

[Gurdus translates remarks into Hebrew and continues:] At the same time, Dayan remarked that even if the negotiations continue beyond 17 December, this will not be a disaster.

Further Dayan Remarks

TA080630Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Moshe Dayan repeated last night that he did not intend to meet with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil. In an interview with the Swiss radio and television, Dayan added that several African countries which had severed their relations with us in 1973 might renew them after the agreement with Egypt is signed even though Israel has normal relations with South Africa.

Dayan is to return to Israel today.

MK ARENS URGES CHANGES IN PEACE TREATY

TA071653Y Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1605 GMT 7 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv, 7 Dec--Israel must not sign a peace treaty if it does not guarantee the existence of early warning stations in the Sinai, oil supply to fulfill Israel's needs and a payment for the transfer of the naval and air force bases from the Sinai to the Negev. This warning was made on Thursday by MK Moshe Arens, the head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, who gave a lecture at the Rotary Club in Tel Aviv.

He said that now that the Camp David agreements have already been endorsed Israel must insure at this late stage of the negotiations, that the treaty guarantees a stable peace without any fear that Israel will expose itself to unreasonable dangers. It is from this that the demand for the existence of early warning stations arises.

Professor Arens said the existence of such stations was mentioned in the Camp David agreements, but they were erased in the draft peace treaty. In his opinion, Egypt should be interested in this since this is a nonaggressive installation that will also prevent Israel from "laying a nervous finger on the trigger."

He also said that after returning the Abu Rudays oil wells that were to supply 70 percent of Israel's oil consumption in the interim agreement, then leaving these oil wells will again expose Israel to dependence on an outside supply, and the situation in Iran is continuously deteriorating.

In the light of this, he said, Israel must demand an Egyptian commitment in the peace treaty that will guarantee a regular oil supply to Israel and a violation of this clause in the treaty should be considered a violation of the entire treaty. As for financing the transfer of bases from the Sinai to the Negev, MK Arnes said that a gigantic, international-scale operation is discussed and Israel can under no circumstances carry it out on its own.

In talks he held with World Bank personnel, he heard about huge operations which would cost $200-300 million over a 5-6 year period, while here the project discussed is one of $4 billion that should be carried out in 3 years. If Israel must do this it would bring about an economic and physical exhaustion, and any weakening of Israel would invite further Arab aggression.

RABIN MAKES PROPOSALS ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

TA072056Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Former Prime Minister Yizhaq Rabin has a compromise proposal of his own in regard to the two problems impeding the successful conclusion of the peace agreement. As to the question of the priority of the peace treaty over other treaties, Rabin, in a television interview, proposes the following: Israel will declare that it will honor the armistice agreements dating back to 1949 in regard to Jordan and Lebanon. It will also honor the 1974 disengagement agreement with Syria. As a result, Egypt will be able to rely on this Israeli effort directed toward the other Arab countries. As for the target date for establishing autonomy, Rabin proposes that the U.S. President advise Begin and As-Sadat in a letter that he views December 1979 as the target date for a successful conclusion of the negotiations without the two parties actually committing themselves to it. In a talk with our correspondent Nissim Mish'al, Rabin also expressed his opinion on the legal wording of the draft peace treaty. [Begin videotape] [Rabin] These matters are essential and jurists should, in fact, formulate political decisions. Where there is a political disagreement, the wording is left vague since otherwise no agreement can be reached.

[Mish'al] In other words, the vague wording was intentional.

[Rabin] Without doubt. The vague wording of the Camp David agreements, especially the framework peace agreement, manifests the disagreement between the two parties in vague wording to which each party can attach its own interpretation. Resolution 242 was exactly the same in this respect.

[Question] If Vance's talks do not yield the hoped-for compromise, what, in your opinion, will be the next U.S. move in the region?

[Answer] I do hope that Vance's talks will have a positive result and pave the road toward the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. However, I will not be surprised if President Carter will look for a way to call As-Sadat and Begin to another meeting with him around 17 December, which is the agreed deadline that is to mark the positive conclusion of the peace negotiations. [end videotape]

LABOR PARTY APPROVES OF PEACE TREATY WITH RESERVATIONS

TA072011Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Dec 78 TA

[Text] The Labor Party will support the peace treaty with Egypt only if three reservations are made with regard to it: peace will not be politically and legally conditioned to the autonomy agreement, the agreement on the Sinai front will not be the binding pattern concerning the other fronts, and finally, there must be legal guarantees that settlements in the Jordan Valley, Gush 'Ezyon and the Gaza Strip will not be harmed. This was decided this evening in the meeting of the Labor Party center.

Our correspondent Nissim Mish'al learned that the formulation of this decision was preceded by a fierce argument in the party's leadership continuing until almost midnight last night. Yisra'el Galili who formulated the decisions was severely criticized by several senior members such as Hayyim Zadok, Gad Ya'acobi and Yosi Sarid. Our correspondent Nissim Mish'al reports on the center meeting: [begin videotape]

[Mish'al] The heads of the Liberal Party are certain that the peace agreement with Egypt will be signed soon. The head of the Labor Party, MK Shim'on Peres, found a foundation for this in Mr Begin's trip to Oslo. I do not believe, Mr Peres said, that Mr Begin would have travelled to Oslo had he not been certain he will sign a peace treaty with Egypt. Peres attacked the autonomy plan which he views as a set of pre-set mines that will torpedo the chances of peace.

[Peres] The danger I can see is that the absence of an agreement in Judaea and Samaria will affect the momentum of peace with Egypt. The linkage [last word in English] is the other way round, an absence of answers. The West Bank will ceaselessly erode the attempt to hold a dialog with the Egyptians.

[Mish'al] MK Peres judges that the United States will support Israel in the argument with the Egyptians about article 6 on the priority of the new agreement concerning the other agreements signed by Egypt. As for the disagreements concerning the implementation of autonomy, the head of the Labor Party said:

[Peres] I think that a settlement will be found in this matter as well. What is vague will be written even more vaguely, the Kissinger technique of constructive vagueness will be used, the various dates will be made flexible and, in my realistic judgment, despite all the clear and loud talk, this will also be overcome. [end videotape]

HA'AREZ ON JORDANIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD AUTONOMY

TA071156Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 7 Dec 78 pp 9, 11 TA

[Yehuda Litani commemtary: "Seeming Autonomy Faced With the Jordanian Option"]

[Text] "Bald both here and there"--this Talmudic saying will shortly be made tangible on the issue of autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There is the Jordanian option and there is self-rule for the inhabitants of the territories, together with a continued Israeli presence in the territories. The Jordanian option gets farther away the more King Husayn's relations with the rejectionist countries and the PLO progress.

It is true that Jordan does not permit armed PLO members passage through it to the territories and into Israel, but this ban is maintained more because of fear of confrontation between the members of the organizations and the Jordanian Army or because of a Jordanian fear of large-scale Israeli retaliation actions than from a desire to maintain correct relations between Jordan and Israel, as they were from September 1970 up to the last few months. More and more signs are being revealed of officers being commissioned in Jordan and cooperation between it and the rejectionist countries and the PLO.

One of the signs validating this feeling is the remarks by the "king's people" in the administered territories who return from talks on various levels in Amman.

They tell of King Husayn's complete disappointment, as well as that of his subordinate, with Israel; of the complete opposition to the idea of autonomy as it is now being presented by Israel; and of the fact that Jordan--despite the great risk in this throughout all the years since 1967--has not tired of signalling again and again to Israel: a settlement in return for the territories. However, at all the meetings held during the time of the Alinement governments, Israel made proposals which would have put the final seal of traitor on King Husayn in the eyes of the extremist, and even less than extremist, Palestinians.

In Israel, the demands of King Husayn in the secret negotiations have been and are being presented as extremist, but according to the king's supporters in the territories, these demands were absolutely minimal. How could Husayn--the king's supporters ask--agree to accept a West Bank which is nothing but the urban concentrations of Nabulus, Ramallah, Hebron and its environs, without any of the Jordan Rift Valley, without any status whatsoever in East Jerusalem and without other main parts of the West Bank? In their view, Israel is not yet too late and it would be possible, even at this stage, "to begin everything all over again from the beginning." However, in their awareness of the reality in Israel, they understand that this possibility is not now realistic.

It appears that there will be another meeting in Amman next week of subcommittees common to Jordan and the PLO which were set up 2 weeks ago. The three committees are: a political committee, a propaganda committee and a committee to organize the inhabitants of the territories against the autonomy program. Also the Jordanian minister of state for external affairs, Hassan Ibrahim, declared this week in a Beirut paper that Jordan and the PLO have decided on cooperation in the political and international spheres as well as in the sphere of aid to the inhabitants of the territories in "standing firm against the conquest" and against the autonomy program. These are the most tangible signs of the drawing together of cooperation and coordination between two previously sworn enemies.

Faced with this rare unanimity of view, not only Israel, but the United States as well, cannot find a magic formula which will convince the Palestinians living in the territories to accept the matter of autonomy. And, over the latest period of time, the impression is increasing that Israel, too--or, to be more precise, the prime minister of Israel--is trying to get out of the commitment to autonomy by any way possible.

The director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, who heads the interministerial committee discussing the composition of the various proposals on the issue of the autonomy, has not stagnated. According to two reports carried over Israel broadcasting, which have not been denied by Dr Ben-Elisar, the conclusions which will be submitted by the committee heads will shrink the whole idea of autonomy and turn it into a sort of restricted framework, a sort of "seeming autonomy."

The main concern, according to these conclusions, is for the Israeli settlers in the territories and for restricting the moves and limiting the authorities of the Arab inhabitants. Even the most decided collaborator among the inhabitants of the territories will not agree to this format, according to which all--or most--of the state lands in the administered territories will be under Israeli supervision or with an Israeli "linkage", the water sources in the West Bank will be under Israeli control, the military government (which will not be cancelled but will remain "in the shade" beside Israeli concentrations) will reserve its authorities for autonomy and other ideas of this sort.

If this approach is indeed accepted by the Government of Israel, it means certain failure of the negotiations with Egypt, not to mention the decided opposition of the inhabitants of the territories. Even an approach which is softer, but resembling it in principle (Israeli control or "linkage" only over parts of the state lands, partial control over the water sources in the West Bank, the continuation of Israeli settlement only in certain sections of the West Bank and so on) would not be accepted by the Egyptians or the Palestinian inhabitants.

And in the meantime the idea of autonomy is arousing ferment among the Palestinians living in the territories and, with them, a section of the Israeli Arabs. The feeling exists among several circles that the idea of autonomy will be cancelled even in Israel in the near future and then more "progressive" proposals will be put forward, which will mean the immediate beginning of the establishment of a Palestinian state. This is a dangerous mood for Israel at this time, since it is sweeping up, as stated, not only inhabitants of the territories, but also a section of the Arabs of Israel, particularly the youth.

In which direction does the prime minister face? It is hard to assume that he is so naive as not to distinguish the great possibilities concealed in the autonomy program for the Palestinians, despite the most limited Israeli interpretations. Does Begin really intend to torpedo the idea of autonomy through the simplistic proposals of the director general of the prime minister's office and the members of the committee he heads? Or does he see himself as a great strategist for whom these proposals represent only an Israeli opening position before exhaustive negotiations over the future of autonomy?

One way or the other, it appears that the idea of autonomy which Israel brought to blossom through its prime minister will be completely rejected or will at a later stage be given a different form from that the prime minister and his cronies foresee for it today--a form which will be more satisfactory to the Palestinian Arabs, who will try, via autonomy, to reach the stage of establishing an independent Palestinian state with one link or another with the PLO.

Attempts at peace negotiations with Jordan have been made throughout almost all the state's years of existence--beginning with the first attempt, which began in December 1949, at signing a peace treaty with King Abdullah and which failed for various reasons some months later (see details of this in Moshe Dayan's book "Milestones," pp 88-90) and ending with the attempts made in the most recent period.

Had we stuck to the Jordanian option even after President as-Sadat's peace initiative, this would have added a serious and important dimension to the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. The pragmatic (but cautious) ruler of the Kingdom of Jordan would then have joined unhesitatingly in the new initiative. But because of the blossoming of the idea of autonomy, King Husayn is moving further and further away from Israel and, despite the many changes occurring daily in the Arab world, it is hard to imagine that the Jordanian king in the near future will agree to go back on the way he has begun to follow recently, which means he will join the most extremist and avowed enemies of Israel.

According to the Camp David agreements, Jordan was to have an important share in founding autonomy in the territories and in the stages afterward (during the transition period). However, not everything is run according to the Camp David script, and King Husayn's open joining of the camp of opponents (after a stage of hesitation and sitting on the fence) will not permit the implementation of the Camp David agreement as it was written.

Jordan may, if it wishes, permit the founding of autonomy and its existence (among other things, via its supporters in the territories). But it seems that King Husayn understands what the autonomy actually means to him: a potential risk to his rule over the eastern bank of the Jordan. It appears that he prefers negotiations with Israel over the issue of returning the West Bank to Jordan or joining the rejectionist camp in the Arab world without any intermediate possibility.

If those supporters of the king in the territories are right in deciding that, at this stage, it is possible "to start all over from the beginning", it is worth making a thorough reexamination of this possibility and not neglecting it entirely and relying solely on the magic word autonomy, as though it were the law from Sinai.

LIBERALS UPHOLD GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICY

TA071936Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Dec 78 TA

[Text] The Liberal Party Executive upheld the government's economic policy and called on the government not to deviate from the budget framework submitted by the finance minister. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that in the discussion by the party executive, the finance minister pointed to the successes resulting from the economic revolution: a rise in foreign currency reserves and a real increase in production.

GOVERNMENT MARGIN ON KNESSET PROPOSAL HANGS ON ONE VOTE

TA071032Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Dec 78 p 7 TA

[By Bina Barzel and Avner Tavori]

[Text] Interior Minister Yosef Burg has announced that he refused to postpone his trip abroad until after the voting in the Knesset next week on the law of national service for girls.

In reply to a claim that the government might fall because of the voting by Knesset members belonging to the democratic movement, Burg replied: "I am going. If it is such a coalition that the Democrats permit themselves to vote in favor of a proposal intended to snipe at the government, such a government deserves to fall. It would be better for it to fall now and not continue to be under the aegis of the DMC."

The reference is to a proposal to amend the law of service for girls, proposed by MK Hayya Grossman from the MAPAM division of the Alinement. According to the proposal, the national service law should be applied to girls released from the IDF for religious reasons.

Agudat Yisra'el is vigorously opposed to this draft proposal and in the coalition agreement signed with it there is a specific clause guaranteeing that the status quo on the issue of the application of this law will not be violated. At a meeting of the coalition leadership this week, Agudat representatives announced that if the law if passed, they will leave the coalition.

MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, MAFDAL, also announced that the passing of the law by the Knesset would be a violation of the coalition agreement and he would propose that his party also resign.

Coalition representatives appealed to representative of the Democratic Movement Mordekhay Algrabli, asking him to guarantee that the Democratic Movement would oppose the draft proposal. Algrabli replied that he would not put the proposal forward for debate in his party, since the agreement gives the Democratic Movement freedom of voting on matters of religion and conscience.

An accounting made yesterday by the coalition heads showed that the existence of the government is hanging on the point of one vote. The coalition has 63 votes without the Democrats. This includes Qalman Kahana from Poa'lei Agudat Yisra'el and Moshe Dayan. There is a risk that several members of the Knesset will be absent from the voting, either accidentally or deliberately. There is also a lack of clarity regarding the voting of Knesset members from the Likud, such as Ge'ula Kohen and her supporters, who may take advantage of the situation to try and undermine the government.

It appears that before the Knesset voting feverish consultations will be held and pressure will be put on various people to prevent the fall of the government against this background.

WERMOS SAYS MAFDAL IS DISAPPOINTED WITH GOVERNMENT

TA070925Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 7 Dec 78 p 4 TA

[By Amon Barzilay]

[Text] There is no intention of renewing the activity of the Likud and MAFDAL reactions team, MAFDAL Secretary General Dani Wermos has said, since the MAFDAL is unable to accept most of the activities carried out by the government.

Wermos added that the MAFDAL is greatly disappointed with the Likud government headed by Menahem Begin and with the suppression of the MAFDAL in the cabinet. Wermos confirmed that the movement's organ, HAZOFE, had incurred great losses, amounting to about 500,000 Israeli pounds. He also said that steps were being taken to increase the efficiency of the party's mechanism and letters of dismissal were being sent to 17 employees.

Wermos, who some months ago initiated the establishment of the reactions team to improve the government's image, said that there was a feeling of disappointment with the government in the MAFDAL. "We do not have the feeling that Begin is with us. In the cabinet the MAFDAL is the second largest party and in the sphere of settlement it is the most outstanding and major party representative in the cabinet. But we are not a partner to decision-making in the political sphere." Wermos added that only a group of four ministers were in on the secret of the decisions: the prime minister, his deputy Prof Yiga'el Yadin and Ministers 'Ezer Weizman and Moshe Dayan. "It is inconceivable that Yadin, who represents seven members of the Knesset, should be senior to the MAFDAL ministers. When we made the effort to set up the cabinet, we did not imagine that this was what would happen." Wermos added that not only did the Democratic Movement have four portfolios, as did the MAFDAL, it was also freed from coalition discipline on religious issues.

Wermos said that, to the disappointment of the MAFDAL top ranks, it emerged at a meeting held last week with the prime minister that "Begin had not done his homework and could not make practical suggestions to the party on how to prevent its being discriminated against in the cabinet."

According to the secretary general of the MAFDAL, "there is a cumulative factor and in the end we will be forced to say that it is impossible for the party to be a partner in a cabinet which does not do what it promises." However, Wermos stressed that the MAFDAL "will not make a putsch and it may be that Begin knows this."

In reply to questions, the secretary general of the MAFDAL confirmed that HAZOFE had run into great financial difficulties, but there was no decision to shut down the paper which was, according to him, vital to increase the efficiency in the party's mechanism. At the first state, 17 letters of dismissal were being sent to employees who had reached retirement age and this year the trend was to dismiss about one-fourth of the party's personnel and a total of about 50 employees.

As for the results of the elections to the regional authorities, Wermos said that the MAFDAL had increased its strength to an appreciable degree. In 10 settlements the MAFDAL representatives had been elected to head the regional authority. Among them: Tiberias, Pardess Hanna, 'Atlit, Gadera, Ofaqim, Shderot and Netivot. The secretary general of the MAFDAL attributes this increase to the improvement of the atmosphere within the party and the support of many nonreligious circles for the religious candidates. This trend was encouraging the implementation of the plan to found a nonreligious division in the MAFDAL, which had been agreed upon immediately after the conference held about 7 months ago.

MINISTER SHARON INTERVIEWED ON SETTLEMENTS

TA071153Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 7 Dec 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] There has been no change in the cabinet's decision to establish settlements in the territories after the 3-month freeze is over, Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon said today during a tour of the Jordan Valley settlements. At the same time, he said that any decision on settlements will, like any other decision, be brought to the cabinet for decision. He said that in his opinion there was currently nothing more important than strengthening the settlements in the territories. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik talked to Minister Sharon: [begin recording]

[Question] There have been reports on the renewal of settlement activity in the territories after the 3-month freeze is over and there have similarly been denials by senior sources. What is your position?

[Answer] There is no room for a personal position here. There is a clear cabinet decision which speaks about an addition of population to the territories, and this is in fact taking place in most of the settlements in Samaria. There has also been a decision to continue to establish settlements after 3 months. There has been no change in the cabinet's decision. The issue will be brought up at cabinet sessions, as has each case pertaining to establishment of a settlement, and the cabinet will definitely decide. There has not been any change in the cabinet's position as declared by the prime minister when he returned from the Camp David talks.

[Question] The settlers have raised many problems, mainly of financing. Do you feel that today you can supply them with what they need?

[Answer] Our goal this year will be to make available most of the means of production that we can to the settlements in those fields to which the country attributes the most significance at this stage.

This refers to the Golan Heights, the Jordan Valley, Samaria Judaea and Gaza, and I am confident that the solution to the problems raised here will be mainly through strengthening the settlements--both by raising the number of families residing there and by providing new means of production. To a large extent, I would say, this will depend on their internal conviction of the righteousness of their path. I cannot find today anything more important than Jewish life in this place or in similar places in Eretz Yisra'el.

[Question] The settlers are asking about autonomy and talk about a lack of clarity and about crises. What do you say to this?

[Answer] I have repeatedly explained to the settlers the prime minister's statements on this issue, which express the cabinet's position. These statements clearly said that there are issues regarding which Israel will under no circumstances concede: First, there is the presence of the IDF in the area; and second, internal security and the war against terrorism. No one can conceive even for a minute that these will be given to others to handle. The third thing is the right to settle, and the fourth thing I will mention here, in reply to the questions of the members--of both sexes--and regarding which their concern is understandable, is that we cannot at all conceive that the settlers will live under an Arab administration. This is not the place to specify the answer or the detailed plan on how they will live, but the solutions that will be given will enable them to carry on a full Jewish life. [end recording]

IDF TO CONTINUE RELOCATING SOME NEGEV BEDOUINS

TA080850Y Jerusalem POST in English 8 Dec 78 p 3 TA

[Text] Beersheba--The army will continue to move out bedouin living in areas in the Yeroham vicinity designated as off-limits. According to local officials of the Israel Lands Authority and the Interior Ministry, the bedouin were told several months ago that the area in question--intended for a firing range--is barred to civilians and they would have to leave.

The evacuation, which began last Monday with the removal of 40 families belonging to the Al-Azazma tribe, is being carried out without force, an army spokesman added. The tribesmen claim they were not given advance warning and were told by soldiers to relocate within 2 hours. The bedouin, who say they have occupied the area since 1960, have protested to the Defence Ministry and have hired attorneys to represent them. The building of the range is said to have been made necessary by the planned IDF withdrawal from Sinai.

NIZZANA DISTRICT SETTLEMENTS MAY NOT BE SET UP

TA072057Y Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1820 GMT 7 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv 7 Dec--The establishment of new settlements in the Nizzana area is doubtful at this stage as the area may be a military one. An ITIM correspondent learned this from a security source. This source noted that in the first stage, the setting up of only 20 settlements in the area of Ze'elim and Kerem Shalom is being discussed. It was also learned that the final detailed arrangements regarding allocating some of the IDF's training and maneuvering areas in the Negev (in the regions of Ze'elim, Kerem Shalom and Nizzana) to settlement has not yet been made. This arrangement will only be made when settlement plans and the IDF's plans for redeployment in this area have been consolidated. The estimated time needed to consolidate these plans is 2 to 3 months. At this stage the IDF permits surveys and measurements in its firing ranges.

ABOUT 50 HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS ARRESTED

TA081046Y Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 8 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Dec 8 (AFP)--Some 50 opposition human rights campaigners were arrested here today while holding a meeting in breach of martial law regulations limiting any gathering to 3 people, reliable sources said.

The sources said they were arrested at the home of writer Adj Sayed Djavadi, who is regarded by some observers as a leading Iranian dissident.

PRIME MINISTER AZHARI ADDRESSES SENATE SESSION

LD071610Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Speech by General Gholam Reza Azhari, prime minister of Iran, at an open session of the Iranian Senate on 6 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful; O Lord help us so that I can accomplish the assignment entrusted me and which I have undertaken.

First of all, I express my condolences to the honorable senators and all the Iranian people on the martyrdom of the preeminent martyr, Imam Hoseyn Ibn 'Ali.

In my opening speech at this esteemed assembly, I requested the honorable senators--each of whom has valuable experiences in his own field and each of whom enjoys seniority in terms of age--to assist me and my government. Fortunely, the senators are being kind enough to provide me with guidance.

As you know, when I was assigned to form a government, the country's situation was not normal. As has been noted, if that were not so, I would not be here at the rostrum now, nor before.

I again appeal to the distinguished ulemas, the honorable senators, the honorable Majlis deputies, the press and the people to cooperate with each other so that we may be able to change the situation that has led to my becoming prime minister.

As I have said before, the country has been in a state of war for some time, but we have not been aware of it. For a long time now, the enemies of this country have been planting certain people in various positions in order to wage this psychological war against us. This was before my time as prime minister, for as I became prime minister, I was already engaged in this war. As you know, this psychological war involves several stages. The first stage concerns the creation of discontent among the people. Some 10 to 15 years ago, or perhaps even earlier, our clever enemy was able to plant certain people in positions, both in government agencies and elsewhere, charged with the task of creating public discontent and nothing else. Thus, we were asleep while the enemy was awake. If we had been awake, I would not have inherited this situation.

I appeal to you not to take what I am going to say as self-praise, or as unduly trying to praise this uniform because I am wearing it. There are people in the uniform of the police force and the army.

They are your brothers, your cousins, or your relatives. I personally have no relative in the army except a cousin, who is a dentist. How is it then, that despite all the enemy propaganda directed against the armed forces they are fulfilling their duties more firmly and satisfactorily and with greater dedication and self-sacrifice in the interest of the government and nation? [shouts of agreement]

A few days ago, a group of industrialists and businessmen came to the prime minister's office. I told them that in this country, which is based on capitalism, at least their group should not be discontented. Let me make the observation that even the fellow who is very wealthy is dissatisfied, too. A soldier, an officer, or even a general like myself with less income at his disposal--how is it that these people are satisfied, but the wealthy fellow is not? And the have-nots? Well, they could be more susceptible to being misled by the enemy. But why should the very wealthy be misled?

I cannot solve the problems overnight. I state this officially to this honorable assembly--I cannot do that. They say--and it is true--that the people are dissatisfied with the government. I cited the example of high-ranking industrialists and businessmen and said that even these people are discontented, as well as the masses of the people. Now, is it the government--that is, the 10 or 20 people who are now the cabinet--who have caused discontent among the people, or is it certain individuals within government agencies--the same people we--and here I mean the military--did not allow to penetrate the armed forces? But these people managed to penetrate other places. However, this is not true of all government employees. I am only referring to those whom the enemy has planted in certain positions--from the highest to the lowest. I would describe these people as puppets of those organizations which want to wage the first stage of the psychological war against us, namely, creating discontent among the people. This has been achieved. Now, however, a different kind of discontent is being created: strike action through intimidation and provocation. The type of discontent has changed. Until yesterday, discontent was created among the people by those who were not working properly, or who were demanding bribes and so forth. Today, people's business is being (?crippled) through strike action.

As I have said, in addition to creating discontent among the people, the enemy has launched the second stage of the psychological war against us, namely, these very strike actions and demonstrations, as you can observe. (?This is according to this government's information). You are the elders of the community, you are my leaders and the leaders of the whole Iranian nation--you are senators; you have served this country for your part. Whether you are in opposition or whether you support the government, I belive that you sincerely wish to put things right. God is my witness; I do not regard anyone as being either against me or for me, be it in this honorable Senate or in the Majlis. They call themselves the opposition, both here and in the Majlis, but--and God is my witness--I don't regard anyone as being my opponent. This is because all of them are patriots; all are motivated by good intentions when they say something, and I must benefit from this as far as I can, from those who are in opposition and from those who support me.

They are attacking our banks, not by robbing them, but through strikes, though they have also resorted to robbing some branches as well. What they want to do is to bring the country to its knees [words indistinct].

Some of you gentlemen are, unfortunately, influenced by remarks uttered by the enemies of the country. Do you really think that our officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, policemen and soldiers on policy duty have volunteered to kill their countrymen? Let us really and logically think about this. You have families--do you really think they have put on uniforms just to do this? Or is it because he--the soldier--is prepared to sacrifice his own life so that others can remain safe and live in comfort and peace? He--the soldier--is a sacred entity. To me, a soldier is the most sacred person in the world; no one is more sacred.

When the enemy realized he was being defeated, he began focusing his attention on strike action, since previously there had been no strikes. The enemy then changed his tactics, and in order to make people angry and nervous, urged bank employees, gas industry employees and oil industry employees to strike. They later realized this, though some of them might still be misled. I hope they will be persuaded through negotiations to return to work. Well, with no electricity, all the factories will stop operating. What about the workers? They will lose their jobs. Workers are not capitalists who are able to dig into their savings; they must work in order to feed their families.

The enemy has infiltrated our educational programs, even the textbooks. These textbooks, which are supposed to strengthen children's morals, are supplied to them very cheaply, or freely, so that when these children grow up they can avoid serving society. They spread rumors constantly and make fabrications. The bigger the lie, the more impudent it is and the greater its impact from the standpoint of a psychological war. They distribute fabricated statements.

As I mentioned before, the country's enemies have, unfortunately, infiltrated all aspects of the country. Rumors abound. Take, for example, the question of a foreign correspondent concerning the composition of the regency council. What regency council? His imperial majesty the shahanshah is present in his palace. Why a regency council? Naturally, I immediately asked the information minister to deny the rumor in the strongest possible terms [at this point there is an exchange of remarks with one of the senators which is indistinct] May I have your attention, please. There are no foreigners involved who have to be told, but maybe it is me, unfortunately within my own constitution. [sentence as heard] I will have to put my own constitution right first; as far as the foreigners are concerned, I have already done what had to be done, and said what had to be said.

I must point out--and the information minister here will bear me out--we have no propaganda, we really don't. This is unfortunate. In this short period, I have had the pleasure of working with my colleagues and I daresay that in no other democratic society would you see a comparable approach. When you study the bills we have examined and submitted to you, you will notice that this military government is really a revolutionary government, compared with previous governments.

As Long as I am prime minister, with these scared and determined colleagues, I shall fight Iran's enemy in whatever guise [words indistinct]. They criticize me about the fight against corruption, saying that previous governments used to say the same thing. But I have already started this fight. Those individuals who have been identified as causing the country's present misfortunes have already been detained; that is, they have not been freed. They criticize me for not sending them to court; but they have been sent to court.

They say: Why don't I hang them? I do not want a revolutionary government; I have not staged a coup d'etat; I have been ordered by the shahanshah to form a government; I have presented myself to the houses of parliament and I have presented my program. Both the opposition and my supporters have had their say. I have replied. I cannot do anything outside the law and the constitution. If you want something else--anarchy--then tell me. Tell me you do not want me to implement the law.

They have published a list of individuals who are alleged to have transferred substantial sums of money abroad over a 2-month period. When I noticed the name of Shamsolmoluk Mosaheb [a woman senator] on the list, I was really saddened. Consequently, I wrote to the central bank, asking them to bring me a list of their records; they denied everything. I refused to accept this denial. As I mentioned before, this government is bent on the full implementation of the constitution. I have asked the justice minister to go along with the public prosecutor and some other officials to investigate the situation. Now the very same people who published the list went on strike [the bank employees]. The very same people went on strike. In any case, some of our respected judges are investigating the situation. I hope to be able to announce the outcome of the investigation as soon as possible to the Iranian people and to end this sorrow, this unfortunate situation created for some families.

There is also the example of our enemies, who, unfortunately, speak an Iranian language, wear Iranian clothes, have Iranian faces, masquerade as Moslems, but in reality are not Moslems. They turn up at our meetings. Two hundred thousand- and 500,000-strong groups come to shout their slogans and then go away, in Mashhad and in other places, without a single shot's being fired in the air. As I have already said, the officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Imperial Armed Forces are there to protect these people; they are not outsiders. They would have to be intoxicated or mad to do otherwise. I myself have told the commanders: A good commander is one who is able to overcome disturbances without tension, let alone bloodshed.

We intend to remain faithful to the oath we have taken, as policemen, as soldiers on police duty, or as military men. We will not let this country be handed over on a silver platter, through the chaos created by a handful of saboteurs and misled individuals, to their bosses. I promise you that.

As for the press and repression and censorship, I have no censorship in my government. I say this officially from this platform. Some newspapers have some sort of self-imposed censorship, but this is not in the interests of the country. It is detrimental to the country's interests. There were writers in these papers whose articles I used to enjoy reading. But not any more.

The recent events, are nothing but the continuation of the psychological war. What do Iran's enemies want to do with these sacred and religious feelings of the people? In sympathy with us some people even said: Were we in your place, we would not allow mourning to take place in order to safeguard security. But I did not agree. Indeed, it was not only one or two people who were kind to me. Several people came to tell me I am a patriot. But this is an Islamic country, and as prime minister, should I, out of fear for security, do something against the very thing I must protect? Since I donned this uniform, I have served my religion, my country, the people, independence and freedom. I did it for all the traditions that make me stand out as an Iranian.

Reference is often made to martial law. There are arguments on this which would take a long time to answer. However, if you do not think that martial law is necessary, then the answer is quite simple: Simply abrogate the law you passed in the parliament. You are the country's elders, and I am bound by the legislation you have passed. Consequently, if you do not think it is necessary, then take action. I shall abide by it; I am no outlaw.

In the course of statements made here, it has been said that the government must not oppose and confront the nation. It is quite a good remark. I can assure you that this government and the colleagues I have chosen--of whom I have become fonder during the past month--not only have no intention of confrontation, but on the contrary, they want to serve...

These people--troublemakers--sprinkle streams with detergents in order to give others the impression that streams of blood are flowing. Then they use loudspeakers to imitate shootings. I don't have that many bullets to shoot. But I do carry some bullets. If I need more, I have to go to the army stores. They use detergents to make it appear that the security officers have created streams of blood. They also pour some in the streets to make it appear that such a lot of blood has been shed that even the security officers cannot clean it up. I am facing a psychological war, gentlemen; I am engaged in a psychological war. I am facing such plots and designs that nobody but those who have lived in countries where people have been enslaved by such methods, could understand them.

So now you can see what sort of deviousness and plots we are facing. Unfortunately, since we have been involved in such incidents--as one of the gentlemen pointed out--we get panicky.

I don't want to continue in my post for even 1 day after the restoration of security, or when his imperial majesty asks me, or when one of the houses of parliament tells me someone else can do the job better. I would welcome that. Do you think I would not like to go home tonight knowing this heavy burden has been removed from my shoulders? Perhaps there was a time when such jobs involved taking part in banquets, receptions and dancing. Now there is nothing left but trouble. I am quite sincere when I say this: If the nation (?begs me) to stay, I will. If not, I shall have no wish to remain in this job for 1 more minute.

I am determined to fight against the country's enemies to the last, be they army officers or clergy--and I am sorry to say this--civilians, cossacks or be they in dancers' outfits. [sentence as heard] It does not matter. I have mentioned my own uniform so as not to offend anyone. In any case, I shall fight these people, and if I can, I will eliminate them. I do hope that in the course of this struggle--and as you wish too--these people for whom I am wearing this uniform will not have to suffer any casualties. So, please, when you are asked to disperse, do disperse. I beg you to do this.

I do not know whether I have succeeded in replying to the questions raised by the right honorable [name indistinct]. I thank you all for your patience and for listening to the remarks of a devoted soldier of this country. I thank the president and the right honorable senators. Let me say it again: I need your guidance, for you are the elders of this country and you have experience. You are in a position to guide me. As I said before, I do not regard anyone as being my supporter or opponent--neither in this house, nor in the Majlis. Thank you.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI REJECTS FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S MODERATION PLEA

LD071134Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni, who is still in exile in the Paris suburbs, does not want to keep quiet, despite the warnings of the French Government, which has asked him to tone down his appeals for revolt. The Iranian Moslem leader has decided to continue distributing his messages, which will be recorded on cassettes and distributed in Iran.

KHOMEYNI HOPES SHAH WILL FALL WITHOUT ARMED STRUGGLE

LD071307Y Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 30 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Jose Alves interview in Neaufle-le-Chateau with Iranian religious opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni: "There Will Be No Civil War in Iran. My Country Is Not Lebanon"--date not specified]

[Text] EXPRESSO: What is your opinion of the measures adopted by the military government in power in Tehran, especially the arrest of Hoveyda and several other former ministers of the Shah?

Ayatollah Khomeyni: What is my opinion? My opinion is that the main culprit is still at large and in power. I am referring to the shah himself. I also believe that no serious move will be made against corruption as long as the shah is free and in power. The arrests which you mention have in fact only one aim--to disguise the nature of the regime.

EXPRESSO: There is a good deal of talk about the military personnel who are in power. And people are wondering, in particular, whether they are entirely dedicated to the shah's cause or whether, on the contrary, he is already their hostage....

Ayatollah Khomeyni: Yes, there is a good deal of talk about this. But what should be known is that some of these military personnel have always been in power; they are the shah's accomplices. They have also perpetrated many crimes. And then you tell me that the shah is their hostage! You are greatly mistaken. This military government is the work of the shah himself.

EXPRESSO: It is impossible to speak of Iran, the shah and the military personnel without also speaking of the role which the Americans play and could still play....

Ayatollah Khomeyni: Exactly. The Americans' policy has always been to back the shah to the hilt. ~~It is true that there is a good deal of talk~~ about Carter's rigamarole about human rights. But, as far as Iran is concerned, the aim of that rigamarole is very clear--to distract attention from the courageous struggle waged by the Iranian people and disguise the nature of the shah's regime.

EXPRESSO: But, more specifically, do you believe that the Americans could be tempted to intervene militarily in the country?

Ayatollah Khomeyni: The Americans' aim is to save the regime of the shah, whom they use as a pawn within the framework of their policy in the region. Will they intervene militarily? I do not know. What I do know and what I can tell you is that nothing and nobody will prevent us from continuing our struggle against the shah and his regime to the finish.

EXPRESSO: There is also case of the USSR, your powerful neighbor....

Ayatollah Khomeyni: That is the pretext! Brandishing the threat of a Soviet intervention in Iran is part of the game which the United States and the USSR are playing. But what must be realized is that this is an artificial game and that it in no way applies to Iran, where it has no basis in reality.

EXPRESSO: It is known that you utterly reject any contact with the shah's regime. You are therefore struggling to eliminate him conclusively. But how far are you prepared to go to bring about or hasten his fall?

Ayatollah Khomeyni: We will shrink from nothing to rid ourselves of the shah and his criminal regime. We merely hope that he will eventually fall by himself, like a rotten fruit; that is, without our being forced to make extreme decisions.

EXPRESSO: You seem to be raising the always terrible possibility of a civil war....

Ayatollah Khomeyni: Not at all! I can even assure you that there will be no civil war in Iran. Let us be clear and precise: Armed struggle and civil war must not be confused. When I speak of extreme decisions, I mean, of course, armed struggle. However, we want to avoid going so far.

EXPRESSO: There is at present a certain identity of viewpoints between the religious opposition and the political opposition. But do you believe that that identity could long withstand the unleashing of the armed struggle of which you speak?

Ayatollah Khomeyni: An important clarification: The religious opposition and the political opposition do not exist in Iran in the way that is generally imagined in the West. For those well acquainted with the reality of the situation in my country, this is an artificial distinction which absolutely must be denounced. In Iran, there is only a united people struggling against the shah and his corrupt regime. That people is fighting for very precise aims and their struggle will be waged to the finish.

EXPRESSO: It is in fact known that three imperatives guide your activity--no negotiation with the shah, the setting up of an Islamic republic and the safeguarding of national independence. These are undoubtedly the "very precise" aims to which you refer. Is this your entire government program?

Ayatollah Khomeyni: Let us not put the cart before the horse. The government program will come in due course; that is, it will only be presented to the nation when the aims which have been set have all been achieved. And as far as those aims are concerned, let me explain that they are not merely ours, but are accepted by the entire Iranian people. Thus there will be no disputes among different factions of my people. And that is why I say that there will be no civil war in Iran. My country is not Lebanon.

EXPRESSO: One final question: Why did you choose France as your base of operations and how do you explain the French authorities' passivity toward you?

Ayatollah Khomeyni: It is entirely by chance that I am in France. It was not at all premeditated. I would prefer to go to a Moslem country. And if I came to France, it was because I received no clear invitation from a Moslem country at the time. As far as the French authorities' attitude is concerned, I have nothing to say. Or rather, I would say that there have been no major problems so far. As far as the future is concerned, we will see.

SHAH CANCELS AZARBAYJAN LIBERATION DAY CEREMONIES

LD071152Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] On orders from the shahanshah aryamehr, supreme commander in chief, the special liberation of Azarbayjan Day on 12 December will not be held, as it coincides with the mourning period on the occasion of the month of Muharram.

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES INTRODUCED TO SHAH

LD061636Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The shah received Mr Ahmad Me'marzadeh, the commerce minister this morning. At this audience, the commerce minister introduced the following to the shah:

Mr Hamshid Khozeymeh as under secretary for administrative and financial affairs;

Musa Reza Qannadian as under secretary for parliamentary affairs and coordination; and

Morteza Zamani as under secretary for trade.

More Officials

LD071124Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The shahanshah aryamehr received in audience at Niavaran Palace this morning Mr Manuchehr Behrun, the minister of housing and urban development. During the audience the minister of housing and urban development introduced to his imperial majesty Mr Mansur Mofidi, as administrative and parliamentary under secretary, Mr Mohammad Taqi Pur-'Abbasi, as coordination and supervisory under secretary, and Mr Iraj Jahan-Beglari, as urban development and architectural under secretary to that ministry.

SECURITY OFFICERS DISCOVER HIDEOUT FOR PRINTING, RECORDING

LD072144Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Security officers today discovered a hideout where false statements, newspapers and tapes were being produced; the individuals running the operation have been arrested.

The hideout located at a private house in Mozhdeh Street in Niavarin [a district north of Tehran], was searched by officers who seized a number of typewriters, mimeograph and photocopying machines, a considerable number of packaged statements and photographs, ready to be distributed, and other materials.

In another part of the hideout, a number of cassette recording machines and some recorded cassettes were also seized. On the discovery of the hideout, a number of its operators were arrested.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN AHVAZ 7 DECEMBER

JN080843Y Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Summary] Maj Gen Gholam Hoseyn Shams Tabrizi, military commander of Ahvaz and vicinity, has imposed until further notice, a curfew effective 7 December 1978 between the hours of 2200-0600 daily for the city of Ahvaz and surrounding regions.

In his communique No 17, Major General Tabrizi explained that these measures had to be taken to prevent the seditious activities of those who would take advantage of the Moslem period of mourning to perpetrate acts of terror. He warned that curfew-breakers would be severely punished.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES ORGANIZED IN KHUZESTAN

JN080844Y Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

The governor general of Khuzestan, Lt Gen Isa (?Bohrod) Ja'farian, has announced that his office will organize gatherings of mourners observing the mourning period at the Ja'fari Mosque of the 92d Armored Division in Ahvaz, from 1700 to 0200. This is scheduled to take place for 6 days during the month of Muharram, 7-12 December.

TEHRAN MILITARY GOVERNORATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

LD062010Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, communique No.23 of the military governorate of Tehran and district has been issued this evening as follows:

In these sensitive moments, those who oppose the country's independence, by resorting to rumors, lies and disseminating lies, by regrouping and issuing statements and, finally, with an extensive propaganda plan aimed at deceiving some youths and misusing religious sensitivities during these days of mourning, intend to force the youth of the country to perform actions in order to achieve sinister and irreparable results.

In the statements and pamphlets published under various titles, including "the publication of the so-called Iranian people's Fida'i guerrillas" bearing the hammer and sickle and the Red Star; the publication GLAD TIDINGS [NAVID] linked with the Tudeh Party of Iran; the statement of the Iranian Liberation Front; "the people's battle; "the Union of Iranian Communists"; and THE RED DAWN, the organ of the Marxist-Leninist organization and other similar groups, the following actions are recommended:

Men should disguise themselves as women and underneath purdah should carry arms; by shaving their heads, wearing soldiers' uniforms and shouting slogans, young people should make it appear that the military has joined the ranks of the opposition; lob grenades and bombs among the people and make out that these have been thrown by officers; manufacture incendiary materials in accordance with instructions and cause fires and destruction; attack officers using daggers, knives, axes, cudgels, firearms and acid; by using acoustic means and prearranged tapes cause terror and anxiety; make propaganda about killings by the military by spilling red dyes on the streets and in canals; make use of the telephone for threatening and creating terror among the people; use innocent children, women and girls and respectable strata of the population as shields in their vanguard; paralyze public life by cutting power and communication means and achieving an artificial shortage of public necessities; wear shrouds and inflame the people's sensibilities; bear empty coffins and turn them into a pretext for demonstrations and disturbances; and, finally, resort to propaganda and psychological warfare and to disruptive and sabotage actions in order to weaken the morale of the nation.

The military governorate of Tehran and district deems itself dutybound to pass on this information to the esteemed population of the capital and to inform them that the aim of the perpetrators of these acts of propaganda and the antihomeland measures is to disrupt social, intellectual, economic and political security and, finally, to undermine public calm and security in order to deal a blow, thereby, at the prestige, good name and honor of Iranian society and at the independence and--God forbid--sovereignty of the homeland.

Nevertheless the military governorate of Tehran and district, by virtue of its lawful mission, and in accordance with the duty it bears in connection with safeguarding public security and calm and preventing every antinational and antipopular action, in confronting every action by those assailing the rights of the Iranian nation and by those disrupting public order and calm--no matter from which guild, class or position they may come--will act, using all its capabilities, powers and the utmost decisiveness.

The military governorate of Tehran and district entertains the firm hope that, with the help of Almighty God, with the assistance of the presence of mind of the believing and patriotic people, and with the sympathy of the various classes of the people, it will succeed and be supported in the performance of its duties, and that there will be no place for rejoicing by the enemies of the country.

[Signed] The military governor of Tehran and district, Maj Gen Gholam Ali Aveysi

KARAJ GOVERNORATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DISTURBANCES

LD071150Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Communique No 11 of the Karaj military governorate was issued today as follows:

I hereby wish to inform all the esteemed people of the Karaj district that a number of people held meetings in various parts of the city and its thoroughfares during curfew hours, and other people, using loudspeakers and various tape recordings, disturbed the peace of the esteemed citizens, particularly innocent children, who have been gripped by fear and terror.

The military governorate will disperse every kind of meeting and the instigators will be arrested. Strike groups are ready stringently to prevent any disruption or anarchy that may disturb the public peace in the streets.

The cooperation shown by you, and your telephone calls, honorable and religious people, is a mark of confidence in and full support for this military governorate. While thanking you, I wish you to remain confident that all miscreants, as in the past, will be arrested and treated in accordance with the martial law regulations. I expect you, the moment you are subjected to any threats by the subversives which may harm and bother you, dear compatriots, to inform the military governorate on telephone Nos 2280 and 2047--I repeat 2280 and 2047.

In conclusion, I expect all esteemed fathers and mothers to do their utmost to safeguard, advise and keep their children out of harm's way and out of danger.

The military governorate of Karaj district,

Brig Gen Mir Shahpur Mir-Hadi

TEHRAN NOTES IRRELIGIOUS AIMS OF OPPOSITION

LD071408Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Dear Iranian people, do you realize that the first principle of dialectical materialism is a negation of all supporters of religion and worshipers of a single God? Do you realize that they [as heard] are plotting a nightmarish future for our religion and religious beliefs? Subversion, rioting, destruction of public property, putting out excruciating noises to deprive the hard-working people of their calm and rest, depriving the patient in hospital of electricity, water and medical care--these are neither the way of religion nor the way of God.

TEHRAN APPEALS FOR OPPORTUNITY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

LD071344Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen, in these days when you can hear discordant noises from every direction and when ill-intentioned aliens want to set brother against brother do not allow the plot the enemies of the fatherland have hatched against us to be carried out. Remember the tactics and techniques they employed in various countries of the world in recent years. In Lebanon, where Moslem and Christian communities coexisted side by side for long years, they set them against each other, brought such black misfortune on the city of Beirut, that jewel of the Middle East and, by cutting vital services such as water, electricity, fuel and so forth, abandoned the homeless and empty-handed to the mercy of a dreadful winter.

Do you recall the time when Iran was described as an island of tranquillity? What happened to this tranquillity? You, knowing that security and health are the two most precious blessings of the Almighty, which are not appreciated adequately while they are enjoyed and which become a source of great regret when they are lost--this is addressed to you.

Now that the government has revealed most of the treacheries of the past and detained most of offenders pending completion of the compilation of evidence against them, it needs time so that it can investigate past treacheries and crimes and restore justice where it is due. The disturbances of recent weeks and the losses caused by slowdowns and a number of strikes have dealt a heavy blow to the country's economy which, according to economic experts, has had worse consequences than all the waste and squandering of resources in recent years, and which will require years of sustained effort to put right.

Dear Iranian nation, the government is not separate from the nation. The pains of the nation are shared by the government; the weakness of the government weakens the nation. Thus, it is appropriate to stress once again that true Moslems should not allow religion to become a means to further the objectives of aliens, particularly since the self-evident Islamic religion and unequivocal Koranic verses, as well as testimonies and recollections passed on through religious leaders, have made perfectly clear the fact that religion is intended to bring tranquillity, not anxiety, absolution, not damnation.

It is not clear how those who are whipping up emotions justify frightening and terrifying the innocent and delicate children of this land by causing fear and by intimidation, nor how they still expect to be granted divine mercy.

What do you think the government's duty will be in the face of these threats? It must be stated with absolute frankness that the government's sole duty in the circumstances is to protect society and the lives, property and honor of the nation against the developments which are jeopardizing their well-being. The government cannot allow a group, in the guise of religion, to engage in acts of destruction and arson. The government cannot allow any organization, wittingly or unwittingly, to be influenced by foreign propaganda and stop work. In other words, the government, in the name of safeguarding the nation's rights, is duty bound to identify each and every one of these phenomena and logically and lawfully to bring an end to these shortcomings.

The government is duty bound to warn every individual patriotic member of the Iranian nation, each of whom is certainly exerting sincere efforts to safeguard his country's independence and territorial integrity, that the continuation of this situation will be harmful to all classes of the people.

Has not enough damage been done by a group of traitors in the past, that a group of seditionists now want to deal mortal blows to our nation's economic and social structure? Let us get together from today and join hands, expose the real seditionists and subversives. Let us think in terms of the country's independence, and vigorously nip in the bud the objectives of evil enemies and the hirelings of foreigners. Let us think in terms of the calm which is a prerequisite for any reform. Let every one of us think in terms of the country's borders and create an opportunity for the problems to be solved within those borders.

The government ardently hopes that the clear-sighted Iranian nation will grant those in charge the right to defend the nation's rights with everything at its disposal, to condemn any act of sabotage in the interest of safeguarding the country's territorial integrity--which is the right of every Iranian--and to fight against it.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI ADDRESSES KHALQI YOUTH ORGANIZATION DELEGATION

LDT072330Y Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] President of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki yesterday received a delegation of the leadership of the Khalqi youth organization. Welcoming the delegation, Nur Mohammad Taraki said: Now that I can meet you, members of the younger generation, at close quarters and we can exchange views about the future I can say that this meeting is very important. He added: The Great Sowr Revolution differed from changes made in the past because then one oppressor replaced another and no basic change was made. The Great Sowr Revolution liberated the people of Afghanistan from cruelty and oppression forever, and paved the way for prosperity of the society. As a result of the revolution, power fell into the hands of the true representatives of the workers and peasants. No individual will be exploited by another individual in our society. Instead, all will work jointly for promoting the progress of the society.

"Our revolutionary leader said: It is a great honor for the people of Afghanistan to carry such a peerless revolution to success. If there had not been a strong people's popular party in our country, the revolution, too, would never have happened. It is due to our party that the Great Sowr Revolution took place and liberated the people of Afhganistan forever. As already stated, a very well-organized and strong party should have been formed and then this task should have been accomplished. It was thus that the sons of the people of Afghanistan gathered together and started establishing a strong party. This in itself was the first success of the people, that such a party was formed in this country and the people supported it. This party was the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan, which leads a systematic and indefatigable struggle for the success of the Sowr Revolution, and won such a peerless success without losses and in a short time--because many revolutions in the world have not taken place without loss of life and bloodshed--but this was due to the segacity of the people of Afghanistan that we achieved maximum results with the minimum of losses.

"The members of the PDP carried on persistent struggle in the armed forces and among civilians, and they were trained in such a way as to say yes to the demands of the party and people, and that is why they succeeded under one command and on a single sign, to replace the [word indistinct] despotic [words indistinct]. I say forcefully that the party is very important and that it must be very strong so that it may perform great tasks for the social and economic benefit of the society.

"Our beloved and revolutionary leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki added: you know that many revolutions have taken place in the world in the past. For example, the Paris Commune of 1871 was a great achievement in which the workers and the peasants took over power, but the fundamental shortcoming of that revolution was that they did not have a party and that is why they faced defeat after 70 days. And other great leaders of the workers came to the conclusion that a party must be formed, and it was on this principle that the Great October Revolution attained success through a strong workers' party. In a number of countries some revolutions which were launched by persons [words indistinct] later came to grief and could not surmout their difficulties as speedily as was done by those countries which possessed organized parties.

"Hence, I say once again that the party is very important. We and the people of Afghanistan had realized the value and great importance of the party 14, 15 or 20 and 30 years ago, that there should be a strong party in Afghanistan which should fight for liberating the people of this country and throw off the yoke of cruelty and exploitation.

"The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister said: (?Huge), great and vigorous work was done to strengthen the party. The strength of the PDP lies in the youth equipping themselves with a new spirit and good (?mien), because the party and the government belong to you. You young men, who are sons of the people of Afghanistan, control the destinies of the country's people, that is, the people themselves. The leadership in this sphere is very important and therefore we want to train the youth in the best possible manner and then enroll them in the party. The Khalqi organization of you, young men, is (?a training) for our party. As youngsters are trained in various professions in the colleges, so are the youngsters trained for the party in the Khalqi youth organization and you are (?yourselves) trainers of the members of our party. I congratulate you on this honor.

"Our great and beloved leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, addressing the delegation of leadership of the Khalqi youth organization, added: It is a great honor for you that you are training for the PDP members who will hold all future authority in the country, and further the party and state (?matters) of the society in which exploitation of the individual by the individual will not exist. Therefore, you must attend to the fact that your duties are very heavy and your responsibilities are many. You, young men, should prepare yourselves ideologically and physically for the future and your Khalqi government will provide all facilities for this purpose. You must study extensively to equip yourselves with the progressive ideology, that is, the ideology of workers. Without this it is not possible for you to work well for your people. Of course, this is my experience and that of all party members. In order to achieve your goal, need is felt for strong discipline and order by which you can equip yourselves with matters concerning the structure and the ideology, so that you may further your work well. All the (?things which caused the youth) fear have now been eliminated, and now the members of the party have fully paved and asphalted the way for you, and all difficulties and obstacles have been eliminated. Hence, you can take rapid steps toward your goal.

"Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDP Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, added: In order to avoid any criticizing of our youth, the members of our party--and also members of the Khalqi youth and women's organizations--should become models of morality in the society so that the society may appreciate and follow you. You must be irreconcilable toward enemies of the revolution. We will never be reconciled to the enemies of the revolution, and these class enemies of ours will not be quietened down in 1 or 2 days. We want to reform and retrain these class enemies and bloodthirsty elements among the people and to redirect them from their path [words indistinct]. The imperialistic propaganda against us concerning the taking over of personal property is totally false.

"Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said: You must be merciless toward the enemies of the revolution, headed by the Ekhwanis, and you must fight inexorably against them, wherever they may be found. In fighting against the Ekhwanis you must keep this point in view and never make a mistake. The Ekhwani is not a person who [words indistinct] and carries out (?the ablutions). On the contrary, the Ekhwanis are they who with white turbans employ prayers and ablutions for the benefit of the imperialists, and who protect their interests under the cover of religion. We appreciate those Moslems who carry out vozu [ritual ablutions] and offer prayers. You, too, should respect them, as we also respect them. They are (?our children) and we do as they do, and we will allow none to act against the society and the people of Afghanistan in regard of religions.

"In this regard, you must, therefore, try to discover those enemies only who appear in the guise of friends but who in reality are enemies of the people. You must carry on a relentless fight against such persons. The Ekhwanis of (Ekhwan al-Shayafi) are those persons who employ religion and faith against the interests of the people and who work under this cover for imperialism, black reaction and reaction in the (?regions). These elements, which have always obstructed Afghanistan's progress, will not be permitted by us to achieve their nefarious aims. (?We will) train our youth in such a way that they may fight against them like the police, and it is an honor for us that in order to save our society (?we are) fighting like the police against the enemies of the people of Afghanistan. The time has now past for these enemies of the people to deceive the people again, and in order to carry on a useful struggle against them you must fully equip yourselves.

"Our beloved and great leader added: Those persons who crow about their progressive character but are opposed to the people have been fully exposed. By these persons, I mean those who called themselves Parchamis. Although we are not fighting against Parcham and the Parchamis, we will fight against everyone who is our enemy and against the revolution."

BANGLADESH

AFP: 12 OPPOSITION PARTIES TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS

BK081025Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[By Golam Tahaboor]

[Text] Dacca, Dec 8 (AFP)--In a surprise move 12 opposition political parties including 2 factions of the former ruling party Awami League have decided not to participate in the January 27 parliamentary elections announced by President Ziaur Rahman a week ago. The parties gave five pre-requisites for their decision to boycott the polls and said, "In the absence of these pre-requisites for the restoration of a sovereign parliament and a free and fair election to it, the scheduled parliamentary elections would be a farce and a total waste of public and private funds". As such, they said "we are compelled not to participate in the elections".

Of the 12 boycotting parties, 9 led by 74-year-old politician Ataur Rahman Khan who attempted to effect a total boycott by the country's 22 opposition parties came out with a joint statement at midnight last night.

Two factions of the Awami League--one led by former Speaker Abdul Malek Ukil and the other led by former Information Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury--and the United People's Party headed by Kazi Zafar Ahmed who resigned from President Ziaur's cabinet a few months back, issued separate but almost identical statements at about the same time.

The five prerequisites put forward include the withdrawal of martial law and restoration of fundamental rights through repealing repressive laws, restoration of parliamentary democracy as envisaged in the 1972 constitution through repeal of the fourth amendment of 1975, unconditional release of political prisoners, retirement of President Major General Ziaur Rahman from the army "if he wishes to participate in politics" and restoration of freedom of the press. The fourth amendment of the constitution was enacted during Sheikh Mujib's Awami League rule. The amendment dissolved all parties and introduced authoritarian one-party presidential rule known as "Baskal".

The nine boycotting parties include the Jatiya Janata Party of retired General Osmani who opposed President Zia as opposition alliance candidate in the June presidential election, the Democratic League of jailed former President Khondokar Mushtaque Ahmed and the Nationalist Socialist Party, JSD, of jailed leaders Major Jalil and Abdur Rab.

So far, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) headed by President Zia and two factions of the rightist Islamic Democratic League have announced their decision to participate in the election. Another major rightist party, the Moslem League headed by Kham Abdus Sabur, and also the pro-Moscow Communist Party, CPB, and the National Awami Party are yet to announce their decision on the election. These three parties took part in Ataur Rahman Khan's prolonged move to unite the 22 opposition parties on boycotting the election, but subsequently dissassociated themselves from the move.

Meanwhile President Ziaur Rahman and the leaders of his BNP party have launched the election campaign extensively in the countryside charging that the move by the opposition parties to boycott the polls "amounts to betraying the people".

INDIA

VAJPAYEE ON MINERAL DEPOSITS IN PAKISTAN-HELD KASHMIR

BK071248Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister assured the house that information would be collected from all available sources about the discovery of valuable mineral deposits in the Gilgit area under illegal occupation of Pakistan. Replying to a question, Mr Vajpayee quoted a Radio Pakistan broadcast of the 6th of October this year that deposits of precious stones and valuable minerals have been discovered in the area. The precious stone deposits are reported to be spread over a large area in the Hunza Valley.

POLICE BREAK UP PROTEST IN INDIAN-HELD KASHMIR

OW071951Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1930 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Dec (AFP)--Mob violences continued in Jammu, in Indian-held Kashmir, over police firing last Saturday at Poonch, a border town in the state, resulting in the death of one person.

Reports said a power station was burnt down today by the protestors at Samba, 40 km from Jammu city, Kashmir's winter capital. Police dispersed the mob by firing teargas shells.

GANDHI TESTIFIES BEFORE COURT ON SHAH COMMISSION CASE

BK0810000Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi told the chief metropolitan magistrate of Delhi, Mr P.K. Jain, today that there was no blanket refusal by her to make a statement on oath before the Shah Commission. She appeared before the chief metropolitan magistrate this morning for recording her statement in two cases relating to her refusal to testify under oath before the Shah Commission on the 11th and again on the 19th of January this year. The recording of Mrs Gandhi's statement began immediately after 10 am. Mrs Gandhi told the court that she would have given fuller cooperation to the Shah Commission if it had not rejected her request to crossexamine the witnesses who had deposed against her before the commission.

Before Mrs. Gandhi made her statement, her counsel prayed for the court's permission to enable her to see the records of the case. She was allowed to go through the documents.

PARLIAMENT INFORMED OF THREAT TO DESAI'S LIFE

BK0809020Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The speaker, Mr Hegde, disclosed in the Lok Sabha today that the police commissioner in Delhi informed him 4 days ago of a threat to the prime minister's life from members of the Congress-I. This touched off a furore in the house.

The leader of the opposition, Mr Stevans, strongly denied this. He made a counter allegation that a plot was being hatched to murder Mrs Gandhi. The speaker also said that he has received a communication from a Congress member, Mr K.P. Unikrishnan, along with a clipping from the Malayalam daily MATRABHUMI saying that Stevans had announced that his party would physically obstruct the proceedings of parliament. When this was brought to the notice of Mr Stevans he denied it.

Mr Hegde said that after he had received the communication from the police commissioner, he had referred the same to the Home Ministry and also asked the police to take necessary precautionary steps.

CHARAN SINGH RULES OUT REJOINING CABINET

BK0809160Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Former Home Minister Charan Singh has said that he and his supporters who resigned from the government earlier this year have come to the conclusion that their association with the government now in any capacity whatsoever will do no good to them, to the party or to the people. In a statement issued in New Delhi this afternoon, he said the matter stands closed, and closed finally.

Referring to his meeting with the prime minister on Monday, he said Mr Morarji Desai had made it clear that he was not prepared for restoration of the status quo ante. Mr Charan Singh said that the prime minister is within his rights to constitute his government or make changes in it as he thinks best and he has nothing to complain about. But, he added, knowing as they did the reasons which actuated Mr Desai to demand our resignations and the manner in which he did it, I could not possibly agree to his proposal for the conditions he attached [for reinstatement in the cabinet].

Mr Charan Singh asserted that despite his efforts to maintain the unity and dignity of the Janata Party, a situation has emerged which is unedifying to the party as well as the public life of the country. Mr Charan Singh's statement was released at a hurriedly convened news conference at his residence after a meeting with his supporters. He told newsmen that he would continue to be in the Janata Party and extend support to the government. There was no question of his forming a new party.

Mr Charan Singh disclosed that he had turned down the idea of two deputy prime ministers, namely himself and Mr Jagjivan Ram. He said he has been sounded on this by the party president, Mr Chandra Shekher, who met him this morning, along with two general secretaries, Mr Ramkrishna Hegde and Mr Nanaji Deshmukh these three party leaders had earlier met the prime minister.

Mr Charan Singh said he would ask the Lok Sabha speaker to allow him time to make a statement in the current session on the circumstances which led to his resignation from the government.

PARLIAMENT DEBATES SPEECH BY AMBASSADOR TO U..S.

BK080950Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Rajya Sabha today witnessed a noisy scenes during question hour. It all started with a Congress-I member asking External Affairs Minister Vajpayee whether the government would play the transcript of the speech delivered by the Indian ambassador to the United States, Mr Palkhivala. He claimed that he was in possession of the text of speech the ambassador had delivered on the 20th of April this year in Virginia in which he allegedly made derogatory references to Mrs Gandhi.

Mr Vajpayee explained that the ambassador had spoken, no doubt, but no transcript is available since his speech was extempore. He clarified that the supposed text of the ambassador's speech is a pamphlet circulated by a private individual. However, this did not satisfy many opposition members and in a chorus they demanded the recall of Mr Palkhivala. But Mr Vajpayee insisted on his earlier stand and said he can provide at best only a gist of Mr Palkhivala's speech which he had obtained from him soon after he saw the pamphlet. He challenged the member to lay the transcript on the talbe of the house if he is really in possession of it.

During the course of the proceedings, the chairman, Mr Jatti, ruled that he cannot compel any minister to answer in a way the members desire. Mr Vajpayee assured the house that he will furnish a summary of Mr Palkhivala's speech in question early next week.

PAKISTAN

AGHA SHAHI REGRETS VAJPAYEE REMARKS ON KASHMIR

BK071703Y Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi has expressed deep regret at the tone and content of the statement made by Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihar Vajpayee in the Lok Sabha yesterday on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. Agha Shahi said that there was nothing new in the recent statements made in Pakistan with regard to the settlement of the Jammu and Kahmir dispute. These statements do not constitute any breach of bilateral or multilateral accords. Pakistan's well known and unambiguous stand is that this dispute should be resolved in accordance with the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir as laid down in the relevent UN resolutions and in the spirit of the Simla agreement.

This principled stand was recently vindicated when the UNGA at its current session adopted a resolution which called attention to a study which lists Jammu and Kashmir among those territories being under colonial or alien domination. Agha Shahi said the Indian leaders' (?unrefined) statements cannot weaken Pakistan's commitment to the people of Jammu and Kashmir nor do they conform to India's pronouncements regarding her friendship and good neighborly relations with Pakistan.

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, the Indian ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office and apprised of the foreign adviser's statement.

SPOKESMAN SCORES VAJPAYEE COMMENT ON U. S. PLANE DEAL

BK031816Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad has commented on a statement made in the Rajya Sabha 10 days ago by the Indian external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to the effect that Pakistan was keen to buy aircraft more sophisticated than the F-5E. Mr Vajpayee also expressed the hope that the U.S. Government will insure that sophisticated planes would not reach Pakistan through a third country.

The foreign office spokesman recalled that in order to cover up India's decision to acquire Jaguar aircraft, Indian leaders stated last October that the United States had started supplying F-5E aircraft to Pakistan.

In partial modification of those statements, Mr Vajpayee was now speaking of the U.S. Government's willingness to sell F-5E aircraft to Pakistan. The spokesman drew attention to the continuous acquisition by India of all kinds of sophisticated armament, including Jaguar aircraft, for which it had no use [words indistinct] smaller neighbors. He said it was astonishing that the Indian Government should not only wish to dissuade America from selling military aircraft to Pakistan but also seeks U.S. interference in Pakistan's relations with a third country.

EDITOR OF WEEKLY VIEWPOINT ARRESTED IN LAHORE

BK031841Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1639 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, Dec 3 (AFP)--The editor in chief of the Pakistani weekly VIEWPOINT and a member of the editorial staff were arrested here today.

The authorities gave no reasons for the arrest in their offices of Editor in Chief Mazhar Ali Khan and his colleague Hussain Naqi, stating only that the arrests were carried out under the Official Secrets Act.

But journalists here said the highest leaders in the country, including head of state General Ziaul Haq, could have taken umbrage over a satirical political article by Mr Naqi in today's issue of VIEWPOINT.

VIEWPOINT is generally regarded as the most outspoken and most left-wing English-language weekly in Pakistan.